

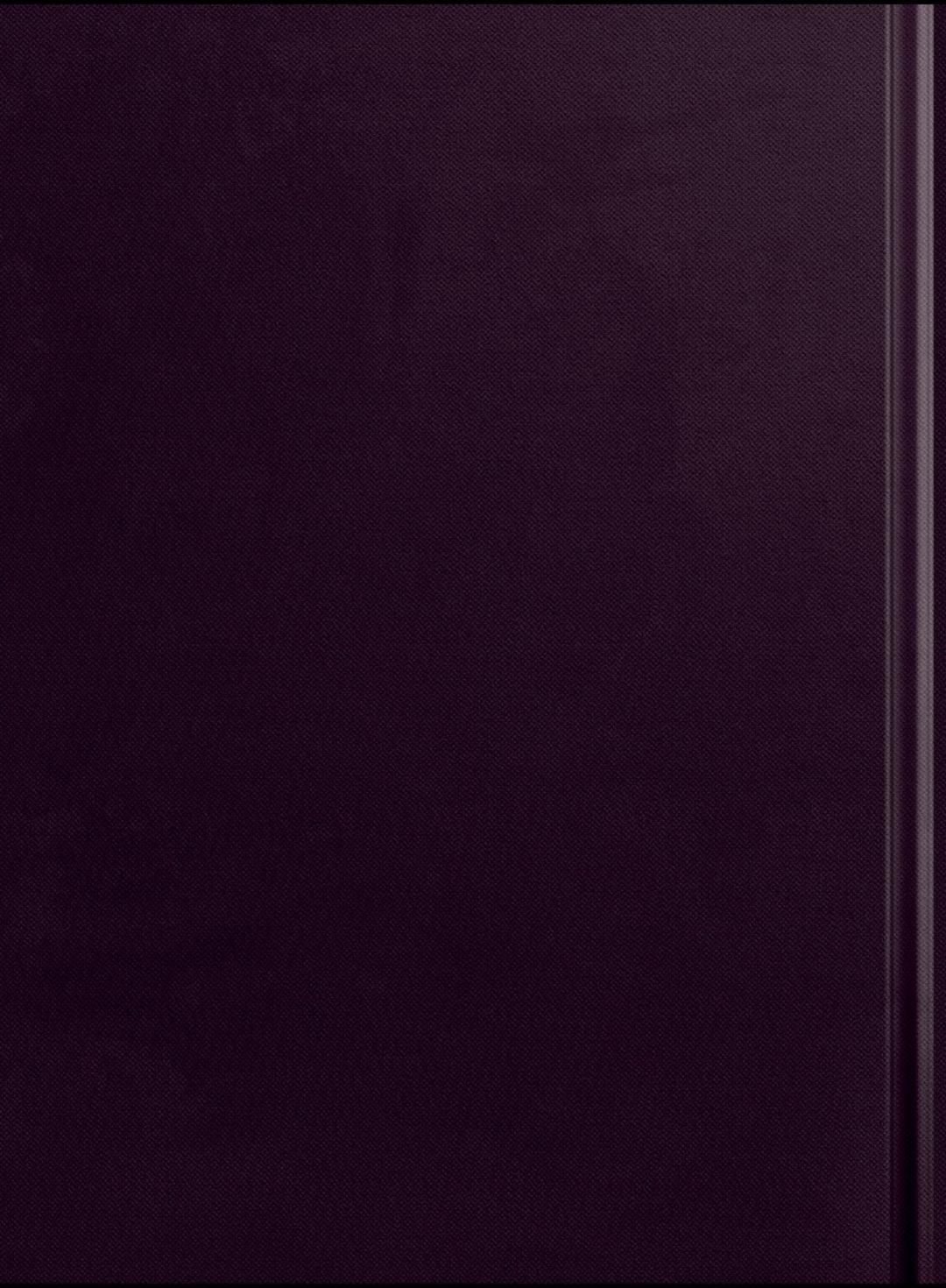


Digital Edition

FUTURE

The best artists in the universe share their sketches...

DAWN CARLOS | SAI FOO | LOIS VAN BAARLE | JAKE PARKER | MARTIN ABEL DARIA THEODORA | MICHAEL KUS | LORENA LAMMER | AND MANY MORE...





THE ULTIMATE SKETCHBOOK COLLECTION

Sketchbooks are often personal and sacred to an artist, filled to the brim with pieces that show off technique, skill and process in the guise of uncensored thoughts and emotions. It's a place where the artist knows they don't have to hold back, and when you get a glimpse inside you're bound to see something truly special.

In the Ultimate Sketchbook Collection, take a peek inside the minds of artists from all over the world as they share their designs and creations. Meet original characters, uncover new worlds and explore the creativity that exudes from the pages. If that's not enough, we've also got some handy tutorials to help you improve your own sketching, from capturing people to refining your pencil strokes.

So what are you waiting for? It's time to get inspired and get sketching, and your journey begins just over the page.



FUTURE

HE ULTIMATE

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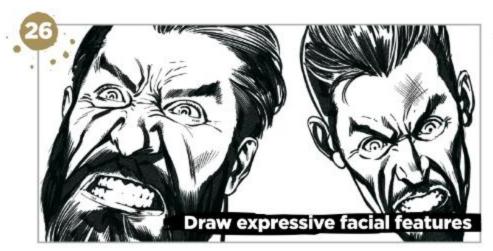
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THE ULTIMATE SKELLESON COLLECTION

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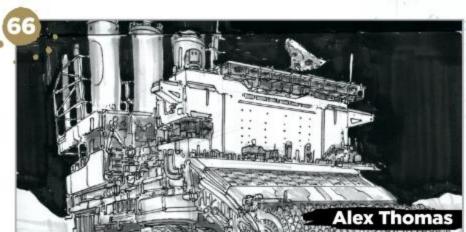


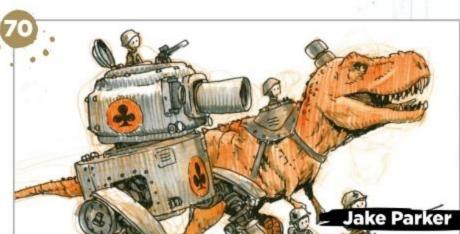
















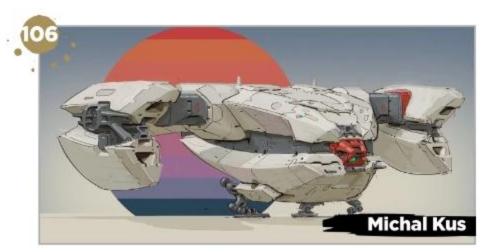




















48 Chantal Horeis







Lois Van Baarle

THE JOY OF SKETCH

Sketching isn't just a means to an end, it's a way of life,

as Tom May finds out...

Every artist spends time sketching, usually at the start of a project, as a technique for formulating and refining their vision. But sketching shouldn't just be a means to an end. It's also vital part of developing yourself as an artist.



As Terryl Whitlatch puts it: "Sketching is the equivalent of the daily ballet barre. It gets

your imagination going and gives your skills a workout: it's foundational for any artist. Sketching regularly helps you become better as an artist, and gives you a platform to experiment, mess up, try again (and again), and grow."



It's also a good way to come up with new ideas, as long as you're prepared to open your mind, let loose, and

see where the sketch takes you, says Miles Johnston.

"One of my anatomy teachers once told me that every time you sit down to draw, you want it to look good," he says. "But that can get in the way of many other kinds of thinking." Sketching with no formal plan, in contrast, can free you from these restrictions, and lead to unexpected ideas and concepts spilling out onto your canvas.



That's something Olly Lawson regularly experiences. "Some days I'll sit down with nothing in mind, just

to let myself doodle, and an almost fully formed idea will come out of nowhere," he says.

Sketching with no formal plan, in contrast, can free you from these restrictions



The joy of sketch



INDUSTRY INSIGHT

TONY DITERLIZZI

The fantasy artist and book creator on his sketching regime

How often do you sketch? If it's for a finished illustration, I spend quite a bit of time at the sketch stage. I think of it as drawing the blueprint to a building: all elements need to be sorted out before I lay the foundation. It's easier to explore ideas with pencil on paper. Aside from that, I often sketch random ideas conjured from a relaxed state of mind. Accessing this part of my imagination enables me to sketch out unusual ideas which I can later bring into finished illustrations.

Is there a particular time, place or situation in which you might start sketching?

I sketch daily, and I will draw almost anywhere. Sometimes I doodle at the kitchen table, or sketch in my studio with music blaring. It depends on my mood, deadline and subject. Often, I'll sketch a copy of a master artist to gain an understanding of how they worked.

What do you use?

I always keep a sketchbook for jotting down random ideas, scribble down thumbnail sketches of image compositions, or to design characters. If I'm working on a planned illustration I often sketch on loose paper so that I can easily scan the drawing. From there, I'll open the scan in Photoshop so that I can correct and adjust the drawing or combine multiple sketches to form a composite for a more complex illustration.



Tony is a fantasy artist, film producer and children's book creator. He illustrated *The Spiderwick Chronicles* books. www.diterlizzl.com

Ultimate Sketchbook Collection



Everyone agrees, then, that regular sketching is essential. But how do you go about it in practice? That seems to be more of a personal thing.

HOW OFTEN?

Take frequency. James Gurney, for example, favours Edwin Austin Abbey's advice to a young art student: "You should be sketching always, always." So he tries to fit sketching into every spare moment he has, especially

when waiting.

'In recent months I've sketched in the grocery store while my wife shopped, I've drawn the

interior of the car repair shop while getting an oil change, and I've sketched



Terryl Whitlatch took

inspiration from Dr. Seuss when she sketched out The Gack. fellow people around me in the diner,"

Terryl, however, says her best work is done in the morning, after she walks her greyhound, Josette, and she avoids sketching in the evening.

"I like to sketch just about anywhere, but sketching at museums is particularly relaxing," she adds. "At the zoo, I'll sketch sleeping animals; when they're moving around, it's like a workout. I also like sketching on airplanes, on cocktail napkins. That's often where I've sketched some of what I consider my best ideas."

Terryl, for example, favours Canson tracing paper. "It's a great surface with a subtle velvety took, and fairly sturdy," she explains. "The fact that it's 'only tracing paper' and not an expensive Moleskine that I'm afraid to mess up gives me a psychological permission to be free, experiment and explore."

Following a similar logic, Miles prefers to sketch using pencils with a thick lead, or ballpoint pens, "for any sketching where I want to be looseygoosey. That's because when you're sketching in pen, you expect to muck it up a bit, so that makes it easier to think

66 I try to limit my sketching to studio time; otherwise there's no time to let your brain just process everything 🥦

Miles, however, limits his sketching to work hours only. "There are those artists who are never not drawing, but it works better for me to let myself rest a lot," he explains. "So I try to limit my sketching to studio time; otherwise there's no time to let your brain just process everything.

SKETCHING TOOLS

Something else that varies from artist to artist are the tools they use for sketching, although each of our creatives offers a clear reason for their particular choices.

in the right way. You're taking visual notes instead of trying to make something pretty."

Olly, however, has always found it "very daunting" using pencil and paper for sketching, and so since January he's been using the iPad Pro and Apple Pencil instead.

"With paper, you're making a permanent record, and you feel like you're under pressure to create something perfect," he says. "I like to have a warm-up for maybe the first half-hour to an hour, in which I expect the drawings to come out terrible, so

"If I feel that my heads

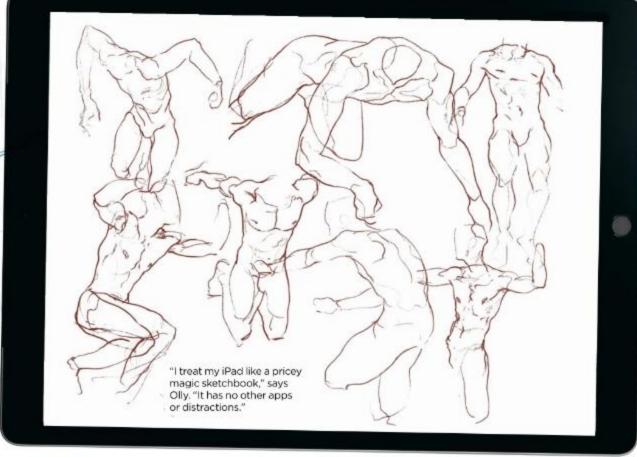
every day for a month before work," reveals

Olly Lawson.

are weak, I'll draw heads

The joy of sketch





Sketch of Sandro Ottercelli by Terryl Whitlach, for the upcoming book Punny Animals, Vol. 1: Famous Animal Artists of Art History.







"Sketching isn't about coming up with a finished drawing," says Robh. "It can be a loose doodle to try out as a concept, too."

I don't want to do that on paper. It's a lot easier if I just wipe the canvas like the iPad lets me do, and it's just as portable as a sketchbook."

James, meanwhile, uses watercolour, gouache and casein, and sketches in a watercolour journal, typically a Moleskine or Pentalic 5x8 inch. "They're the fastest and most versatile media, and they combine well with each other," he says. "I use a homemade sketch easel whenever I can, to get the work up out of my lap and near the line of sight."

For Robh Ruppel, however, the tools aren't important at all. "I have



several Moleskines, but I also sketch on my phone," he explains. "The ideas are more important than the medium, I've found."

STORING YOUR SKETCHES

Finally, what to do with your sketches once they're done? While Olly likes to delete his digital sketches as he goes, he's very much in the minority.

"I keep all my sketchbooks," reveals Robh. "They are diaries, archaeology, time machines, maps, journals and testing grounds." James, meanwhile, shares his sketches online, videos them for putting on YouTube, publishes them in magazines and books, and has even released his own iOS and Android app based on them, called Living Sketchbook.





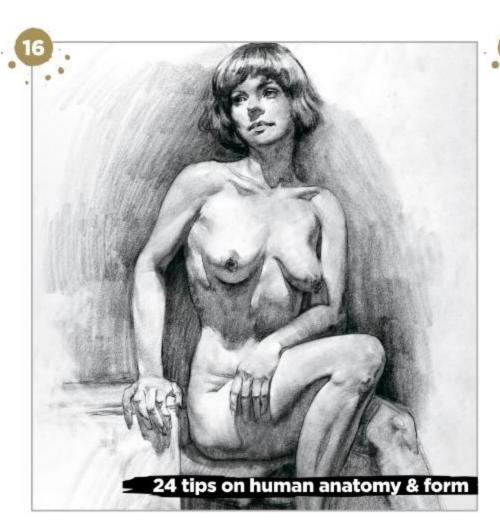
Top: "Before I use reference, I'll sketch from imagination and focus on designing interesting, strong shapes," says Miles.

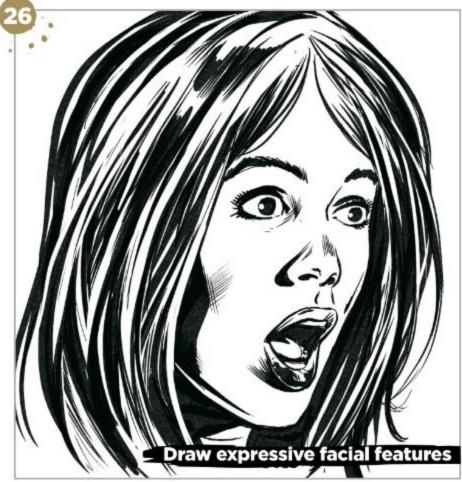
Below: "As you can see the original plan shows through, underneath all of the details and polish," he adds. Terryl doesn't go that far, but does store all the sketches she likes in labelled folders in a dedicated flat file drawer. "That organisation lightens my heart and mind, and fuels my creativity," she says.

"There are enough things in life beyond our control, and being able to lay one's hands on sketches is one less thing to worry about."

TUTORIALS

Uncover ways to improve your sketches, from the human anatomy to your own creature creations













24 TIPS ON HUMAN ANATOMY & FORM

0

Illustrator **Stan Prokopenko** is on hand to help you draw hands, before passing on his expert advice on capturing the human form correctly



Stan Prokopenko Location: US

Stan is a fine art painter and online art instructor. He aims to make his tutorials entertaining and educational and says making art education enjoyable is at the core of his teaching.



Drawing the human body without some knowledge of anatomy is like playing a board game without the rule

book and some key pieces missing. It's frustrating and confusing.

After you learn all the rules and get good at the game, you can change the rules. But that's because you understand the dynamics of the game and you can change things to improve it.

Take hands. They're pretty complicated, and can be hard to draw – intimidating, even. But when you understand hands from the inside out, you don't have to guess any

more. You have a blueprint, you know all the dimensions, you understand the structures and joints, and you can make confident decisions about how you're representing the hand.

Before, that little space between the index finger and the thumb was just a "J-curve" or "L-thing". But now, you look at it and understand how the first dorsal interosseous muscle is overlapping the thenar eminence. You know that the dorsal surfaces of the first and second metacarpals are still superficial, right beside this soft tissue mass, and you trust the bones as landmarks to guide your proportions and structure. You know

exactly what angle to pull the muscles off the bones at. You overlap lines to represent the overlapping anatomy and add depth and interest to your drawings.

If drawing is a game, then understanding anatomy just gives you more pieces to play with! So in this workshop I'm going to break down one of the body's most difficult features, the hands, into digestible chunks. Being confident with anatomy makes drawing easier and more fun! Then I'll give you some advice to guide the rest of your anatomy studies, so you can go out there and create the best drawings of your career.

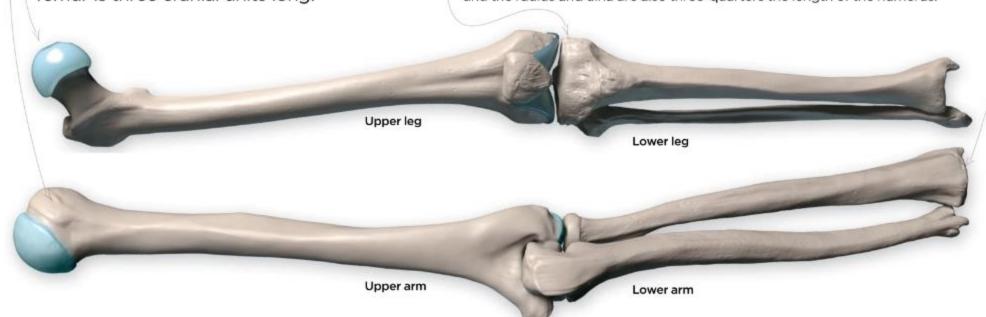
ARM AND LEG BONES

UPPER ARM AND LEG BONES

The humerus and the femur are thick, strong bones. They're shaped like mallets, with a long cylindrical body and a set of big bumps (condyles) on the bottom. The humerus measures two cranial units long, and the femur is three cranial units long.

2 LOWER ARM AND LEG BONES

The lower limbs are split into two bones. In our forearm, the radius can rotate around the ulna so our hands can flip over. The lower leg bones don't move as much, but having two bones creates more attachment space for the anklemover muscles. The tibia carries the weight of the body; the fibula is there for support. The tibia and fibula are about three-quarters the length of the femur, and the radius and ulna are also three-quarters the length of the humerus.



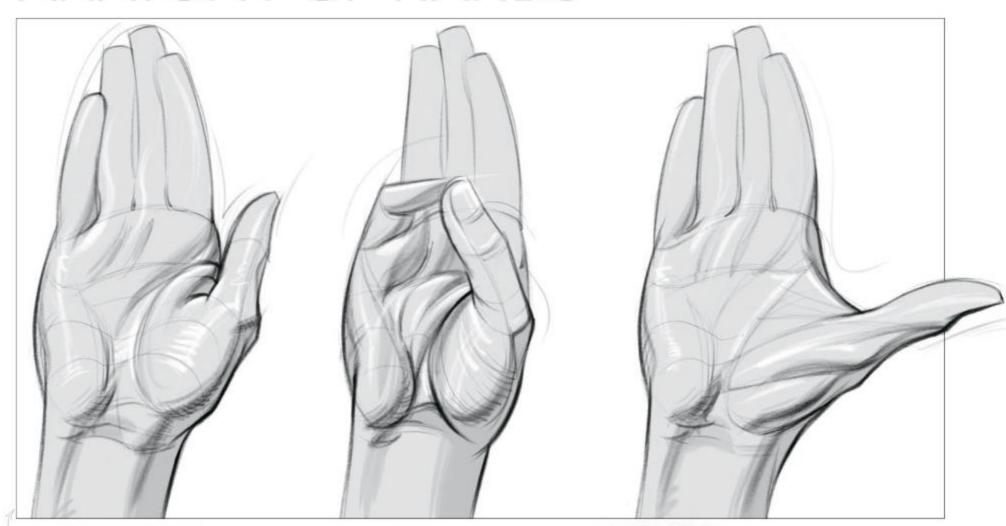
Human anatomy

3 HAND AND FOOT BONES

Our hands and feet are built from the same three sections: a jumble of bones at the start, then a set of long bridge bones, and then the three-jointed digit. But the proportions are flipped. The hand's three sections are organised from small to large for maximum dexterity, so you have a short wrist and long, elegant fingers. The foot is organised from large to small for maximum stability, so the ankle bones are long and tough and the toes are stubby and short. The hand's length is equal to your face, and the foot's length is equal to your whole head.

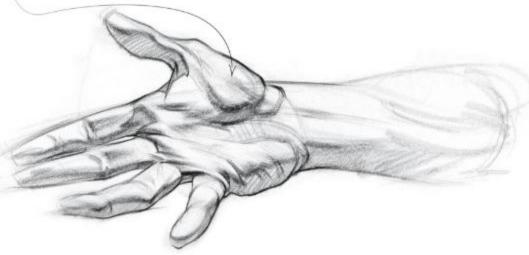


ANATOMY OF HANDS



4 THENAR EMINENCE

Most of the muscles that control your hand are located in your forearm (called extrinsic muscles). But there are some on the hand that you should know about (called intrinsic muscles). They create three squishy masses on the otherwise bony surface. All three of them are teardrop shaped, so this isn't too hard! You probably know about the biggest one that goes from your wrist to your thumb. It creates a rolling hill when the thumb is out, and gives the thumb a pot belly when the thumb is towards the palm.

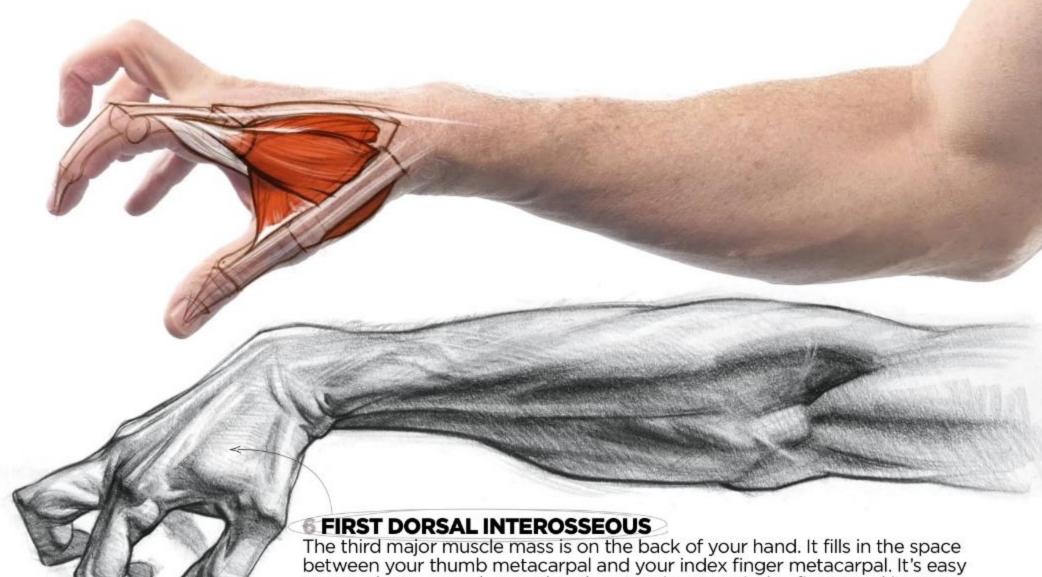


5 HYPOTHENAR EMINENCE

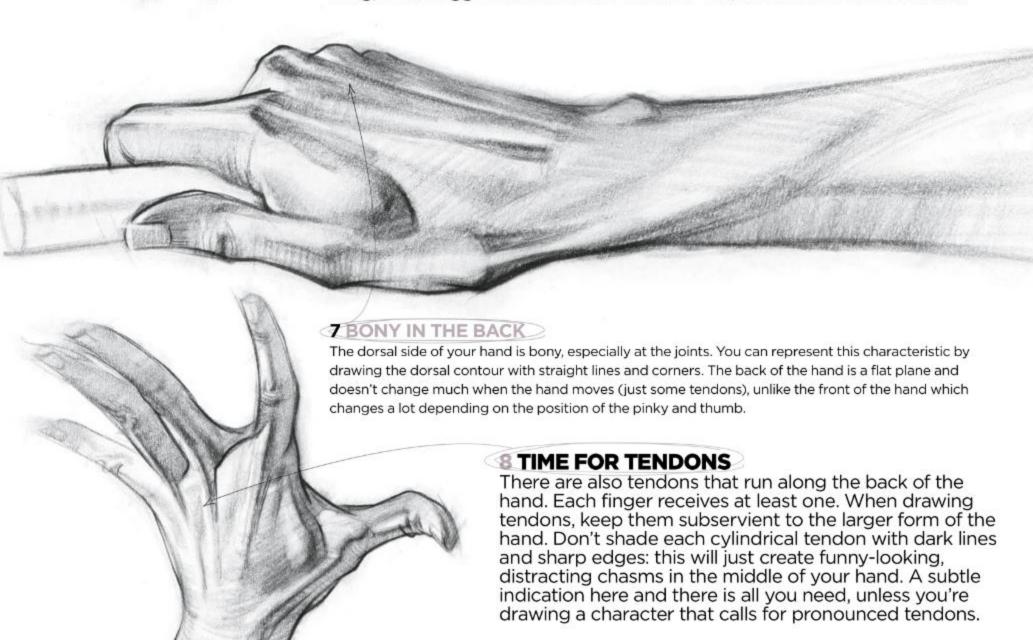
The other palmar mass goes from the base of the hand to the pinky metacarpal. It actually wraps around the outside of the bone, which is why the pinky edge of your hand is kind of squishy and soft. This pinky mass is flatter than the thumb mass.

Ultimate Sketchbook Collection

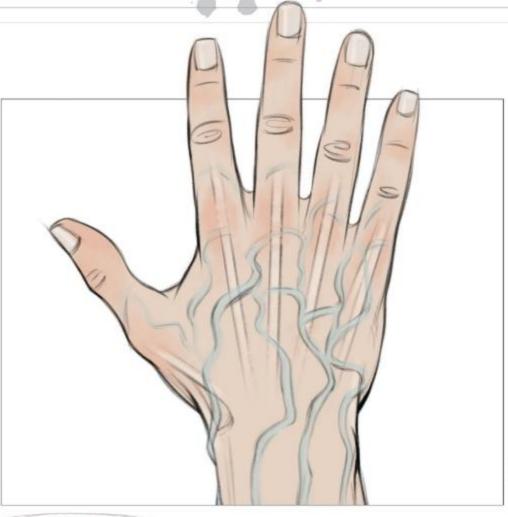
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to see when you tuck your thumb up against your index finger and it creates a big, round egg form. When the thumb is out, it becomes stretched thin.



Human anatomy



9 VERY VEINY

The back of the hand also has veins. These veins run along the back of the hand, like tendons do, and meander in the spaces between bones where they're safe. Keep the difference between tendons and veins really clear: tendons are straight, and veins are curvy – much like lazy rivers. Veins also have a darker, cooler local colour.

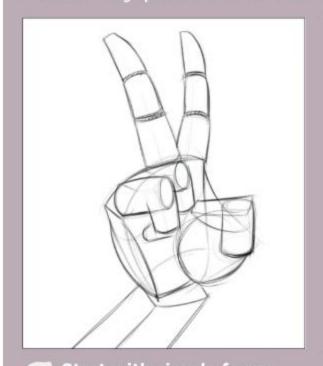


10 FUN WITH FAT PADS

Fat pads sit on top of the muscles and surround the centre of your palm. They cover up and soften the muscular masses of the palm. There are also fat pads along the palm-side of each finger. Fat pads are very malleable: you can squash, stretch, and flatten them to exaggerate the action of the hand.

11 HAND DRAWING

Here's my process for constructing hands from imagination or reference



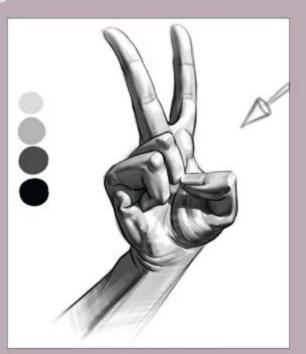
Start with simple forms
When I begin drawing, my first

when I begin drawing, my first priority is the big, simple forms. The anatomy informs the design of my simple forms, but I don't start with anatomical details. For the hand, a box is a good starting place. Round off the distal edge to create the arch of the knuckles. Each finger can be a series of boxes or cylinders.



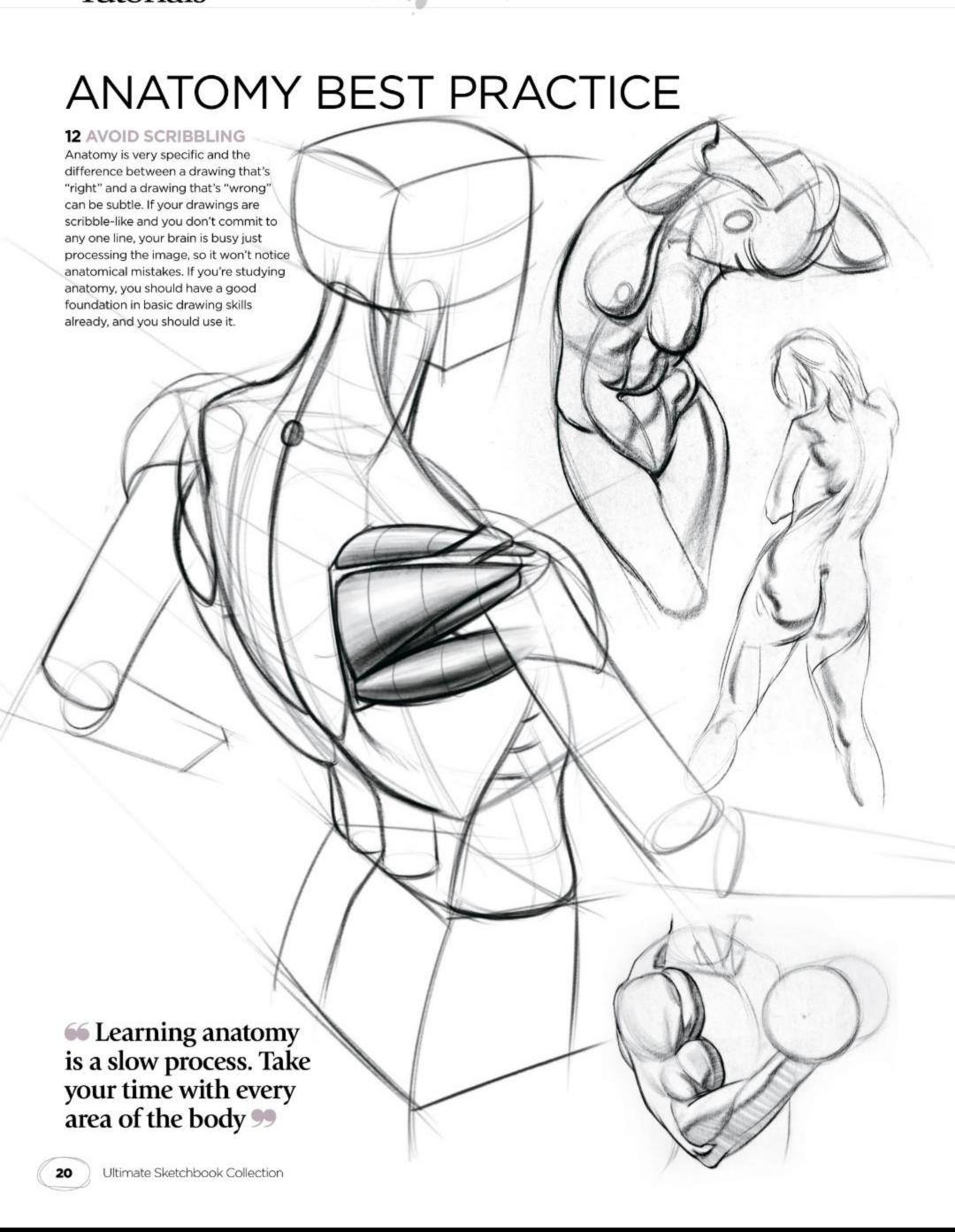
🔁 Sculpt the anatomy

Once my proportions, perspective, and big forms are established. I move on to the secondary anatomical forms. I can add the three round muscle masses on the hand, and develop the fingers by contrasting straights and curves. I describe the form of the knuckles in small, geometric planes. This will make it easy to shade later

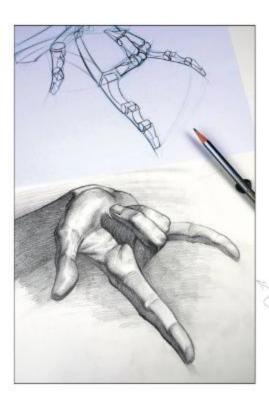


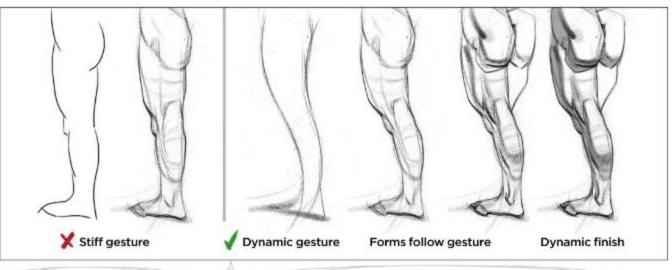
Tinish with shading

I identify the direction of the light source and separate the shadows and lights. Then shade the details in the lights. I always want the big read to be the big forms (from Step 1). If the details overpower the primary forms (the box of the palm), then I've messed up. Anatomy is cool, but it has to support the picture, not take over it.



Human anatomy



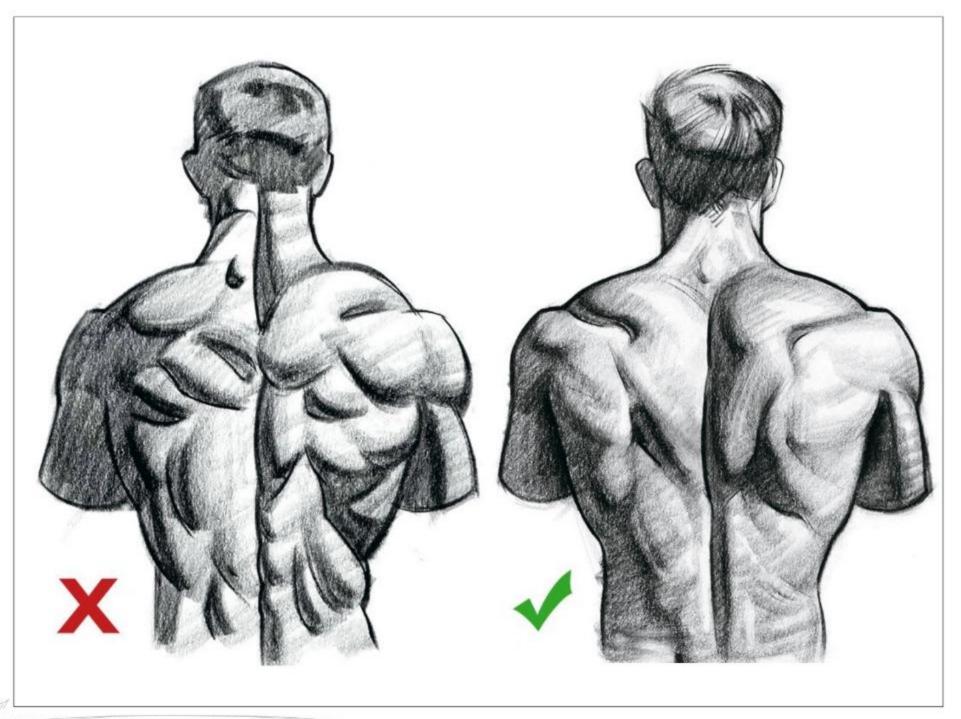


13 DON'T RUSH

Learning anatomy is a slow process. Take your time on every drawing and with every area of the body.

14 IGNORE GESTURE AT YOUR PERIL

Gesture lies at the heart of every figure drawing. Anatomy should be a new layer, a new way to express gesture... not a replacement for it. The anatomical forms should be designed to follow and reveal the gesture.



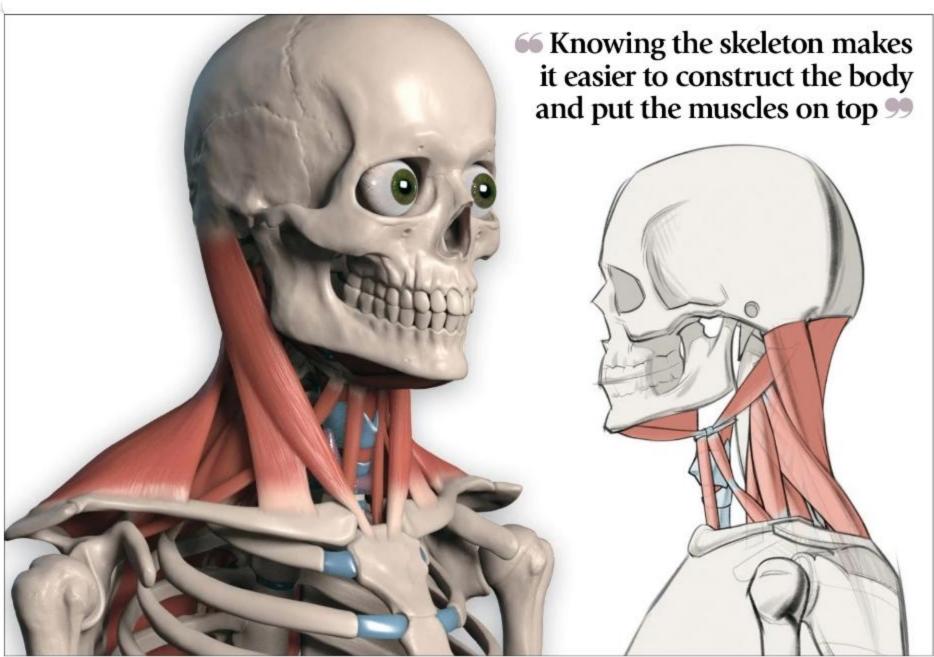
15 GIVE MUSHY DRAWINGS A MISS

The human body is organic. It's full of curves, bumps and mushy-looking things. But your drawings shouldn't look mushy. You can try to copy exactly what you see, but if the understanding and accuracy isn't there, then it will show. A better approach is to learn to break down the body into simple forms. This is why I teach the simple form for all areas of the body. Simple forms are simple enough that you can actually memorise them, and pull them out of your pocket whenever you need to!

16 DON'T GUESS THE ATTACHMENTS

It's easy to tell when an artist doesn't know the skeleton, even just looking at their fully fleshed figures. The muscles won't aim to the right place. The skeleton is complicated, but there's much less variation in the forms of the skeleton than the forms

of the muscles and body fat. Knowing the skeleton makes it easier to construct the body, understand how it works, and put the muscles on top of it correctly. Take the time to learn it and your drawings will benefit for the rest of your career.



17 ALWAYS CHECK YOUR WORK

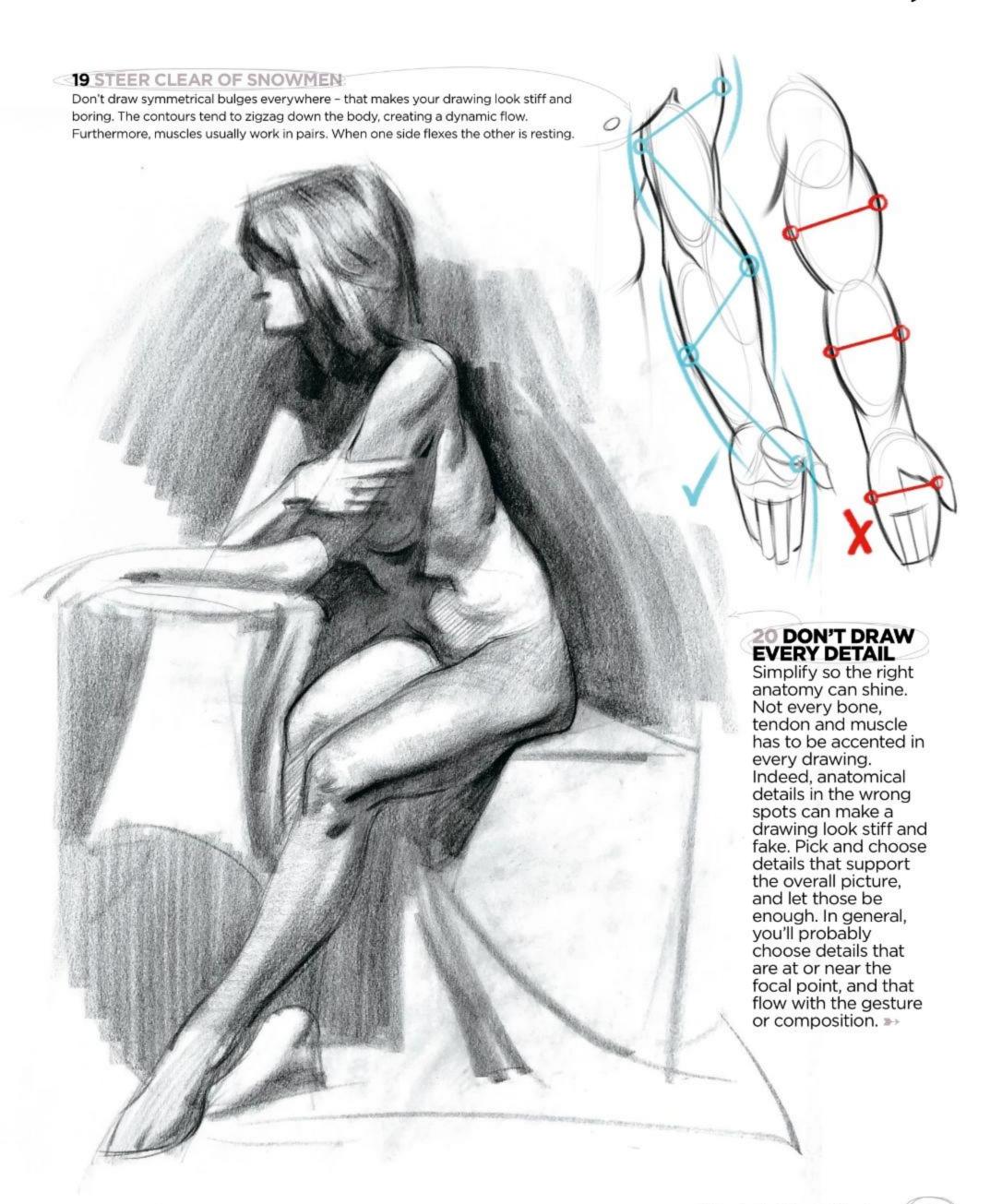
After you finish a drawing, take a critical look at it to see where you can improve. You can ask a friend, mentor or online community for help. Then, actually follow through on what you notice, and make corrections to your drawings. It's not enough for your eyes to see what went wrong - your hands have to fix it. You can do this to yesterday's homework, or even drawings you made months or years ago.



18 DON'T JUST READ ABOUT IT

Reading or listening to an explanation of anatomy may be enough for you to intellectually understand it, but that doesn't mean you can draw it. We're artists. We have a bigger job to do than just understand anatomy. You have to learn to draw it so it's believable and interesting, and the only way to do that is to draw. Draw a lot!

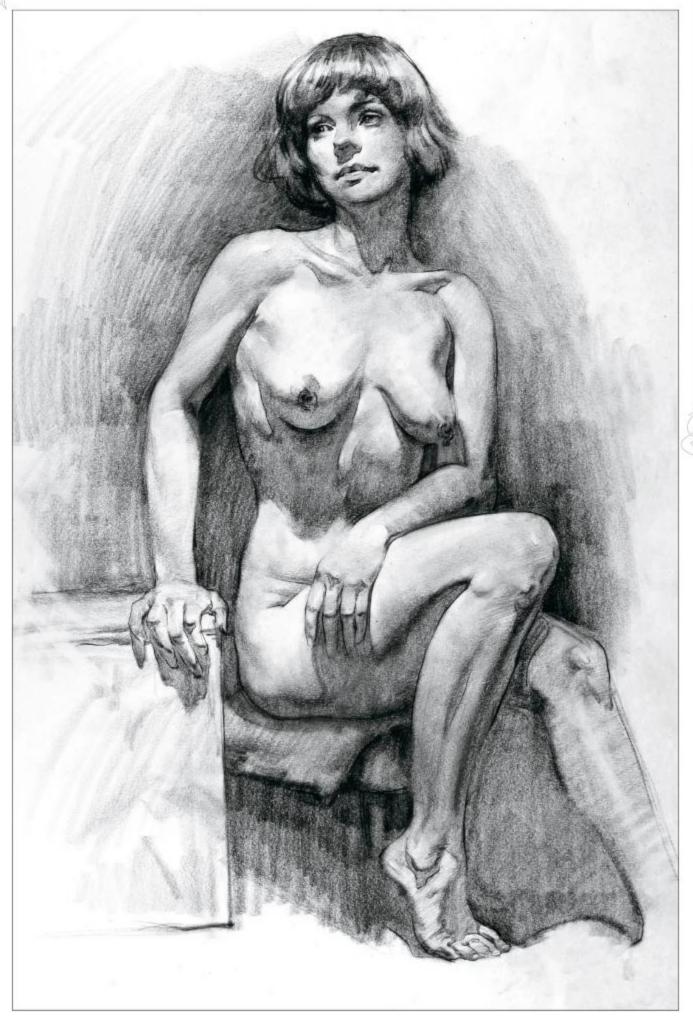
Human anatomy



GENERAL ADVICE

21 LEARN TO BE PATIENT

Learning anatomy is a slow process. Take your time with every drawing and with every area of the body. You can't learn everything in your first pass - you'll have to come back to review and add to your understand of all the parts every few years for the rest of your career. Don't expect to be a master immediately. Never stop learning.





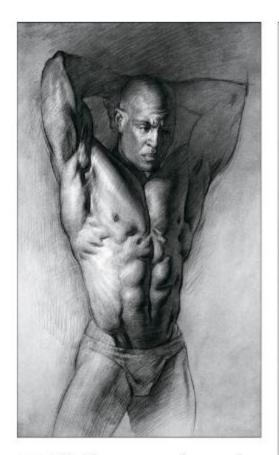
22 BE GOAL-ORIENTED IN YOUR PRACTICE

There's a lot to anatomy to study and lots of aspects of it to study. For example, if you're practising gesture, the anatomy needs context. Make the forms work with the pose and focus on making the anatomy dynamic. If you're studying form, use cross contour lines and shading to add dimension. Focus on constructing the body parts using simple forms and avoid organic forms you don't understand. Pick a goal and focus on it. Make sure you're getting the most out of your practice time.

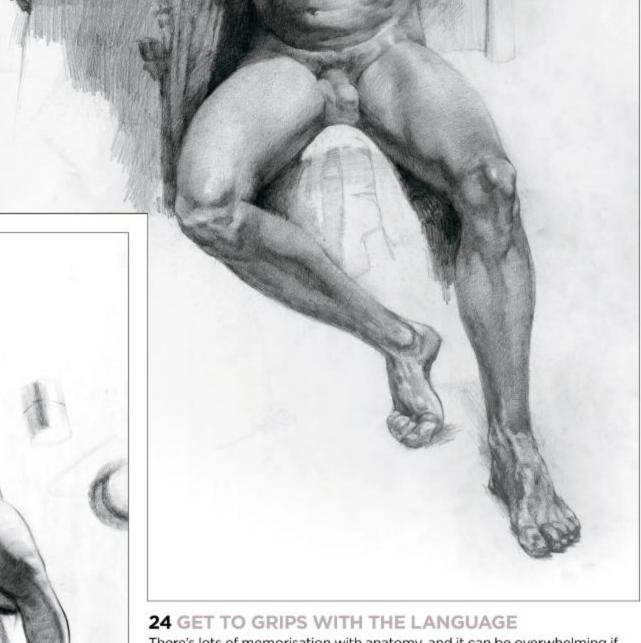
23 TRY DIFFERENT EXERCISES

Anatomy tracings, drawing from life, drawing from photos, drawing from your imagination, drawing from other drawings (master copies), sculpture... Not only is this more fun, but it helps your brain process information in different ways, and fills in gaps in your knowledge.

Human anatomy



66 Pick a goal and focus on it. Ensure you're getting the most out of your practice time 99



There's lots of memorisation with anatomy, and it can be overwhelming if you're hearing all these terms for the first time. Terms like medial and lateral, abduction and adduction, origin and insertion, subcutaneous and so on. Consider making flashcards or other old-school study methods to help memorise the bulk of the terminology babble.

When you can speak about anatomy fluently, you can think about anatomy fluently, which means you're going to have an easier time when you're drawing. This is the least important part of anatomy for artists, but it sure is helpful. You'll feel a lot better when you know the terms. And of course, you'll leave your fellow spellers in the dust on Scrabble nights!

DRAW EXPRESSIVE FACIAL FEATURES

Comic artist **Neil Edwards** takes you through the construction of a face and reveals how he's able to capture a character's emotions



work on Spider-Man,
Dark Avengers, Fantastic
Four and Herc for Marvel
Comics; Justice League,
Green Lanterns, Justice
League United and
Forever Evil: A.R.G.U.S.
for DC Comics; and Dr
Who and Assassins
Creed for Titan Comics.
http://ltxm.ag/neil-ed



Drawing heads with emotions and expressive faces is always difficult and challenging. Even now

I struggle with the odd face. However, perseverance and hard work will get the expressive look you're after in your drawing. When it comes to drawing heads, nothing's set in stone because different characters have vastly different features. Yet a grounding in head anatomy will enable you to experiment confidently and it will certainly show in your drawing.

In this workshop I'll take you through how I go from initial

drawings, using reference and my techniques when drawing heads. I use Clip Studio Paint, which I love, and I work on a Cintiq Companion for prelims and on the actual comic pages on a 27-inch Cintiq hooked up to a 21-inch iMac with 4GB of RAM.

Right, grab a sketch book or your Cintiq and let's get cracking!

1 CHARACTER HEAD VOLUME

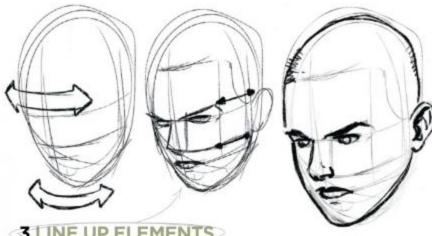
Drawing two circles gives you a basis for the volume for the character you want to depict. The more squashed the circles, the wider and heavy the face, while the more elongated the circles, the longer head shape.





I keep a little sketch book to practise different lip shapes for when the characters talk. Study films and TV programmes to see how actors exaggerate their mouths. Experiment and explore different mouth shapes. Try to convey "oh", "ah" and "esss": this will help when you want figures to look like they're having a conversation.

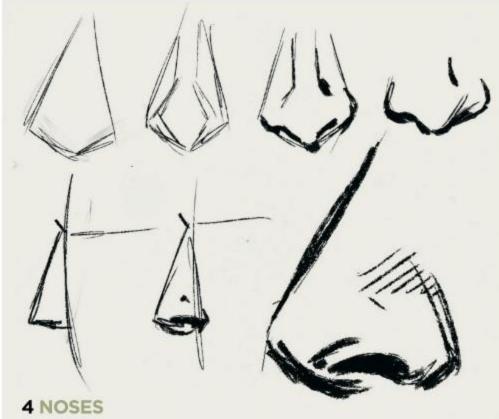




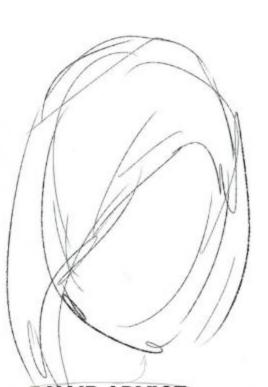
3 LINE UP ELEMENTS

Always remember that the eyes, nose and mouth are on the same plane on the face, otherwise things could go a bit lopsided and weird! Imagine that the facial features are warped around a cylinder so they have a natural curve. Align the top of the eyebrow and bottom of the nose so that they're lined up with the height of the ear. This helps the face look more natural; giving it a flow, and avoiding it from feeling flat.

66 Look in the mirror and attempt to overexaggerate your facial features. Try to put feeling into the drawing 99



Noses can be pretty difficult to get right. I initially create a triangle with a diamond shape, which creates the tip of the nose. From there I draw nostrils, remembering to add line weight and shadow to the bottom of the nose. I keep the details light, adding only what's needed.



5 HAIR ADVICE

When drawing a character's hair, I first create the basic hair shape, noting that the hair is bigger than the scalp. I then add direction to the hair, remembering to draw strokes from the crown of the head. To give hair a more natural appearance, I introduce a sense of weight to the bottom of the shape. Try drawing the hair shape with a thicker outline and thinner internal lines - this gives it direction.



6 HAVING FUN

Once you've got the basics, it's time to have some fun with your figures! As a general rule, try to make the character overact, to really convey the emotion in your drawing. I usually start with a super-quick gesture drawing to capture the emotion I'm after. Look in the mirror and try to overexaggerate your facial features. Try to put feeling into the drawing.

Facial features





10 DON'T BE SCARED

Grab every opportunity to experiment with the expressions. Try to push what you're used to drawing, and look at yourself in the mirror to see how the face can move. Try and be whacky with the different facial expressions, but be careful not to hold your breath for too long!

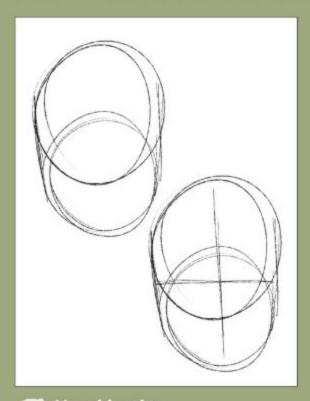


11 CHARACTER CLOSE-UPS

Both the eyes and mouth are expressive. A powerful technique when drawing a comic page is to use a close-up of one of them. Consider illustrating an open mouth, snarling teeth or stern lips. Using just one area of the face will really push you to convey the emotion and sell the drawing.

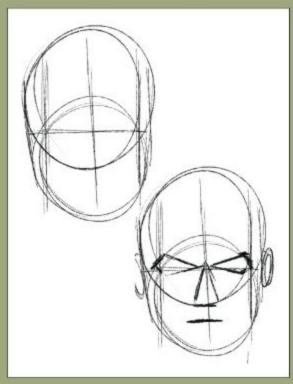
12 BASIC HEAD CONSTRUCTION

Neil reveals the basic concept he uses to construct a male and female head



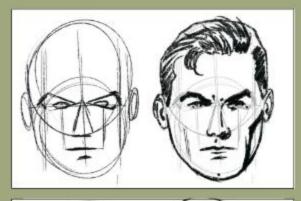
Head basics

I start off by drawing two circles that are overlapping, You can experiment with different size circles to give different dimensions. Where they intersect is the eye level, and from there I put a centre line down the two circles. This gives the basis of the human head



Construction lines

I draw two lines slightly in from the side to indicate the forehead and the cheekbones. From the centre intersection I place a triangle for the nose and add where I want to put the mouth. I also add two triangles where the eyes are, which also locates the eyebrows and eye sockets





Male and female faces

Once the ears, eyes and mouth are in place, it's a case of refining the face. The male face is a harder, angular shape. The female face is softer and rounder in general. For women, try to depict fuller lips, larger eyes and rounder cheeks. These are not hard and fast rules, though - just a guide.

Facial features



While drawing heads you also have to think of the figure's body language, which will show in the close-up. A tilt of the head or shrug of the shoulders can emphasise an emotion. I draw beyond the panel to check that the body language is working and is anatomically correct. Remember to have fun and try out new things!



Adding facial lines to characters can emphasise an expression, but it's important to bear in mind the age of the person. The more character lines and emotion lines you depict on a face, the older a character will look. Men usually have harsher lines and females have fewer. Younger characters will have also have fewer lines around the eyes, forehead and mouth. This is a good excuse to put together a reference library of faces young and old.

66 A tilt of the head or shrug of the shoulders can emphasise an emotion 99

15 ANGER

There's always a ton of angry characters in comics and it's the one emotion that you have to get right! So experiment with all forms of anger, whether it's from a crazy-eyed villain or determined superhero! Remember the eyebrows, too: they can be very effective – especially when using variations of eyebrows and eye shapes to convey the angry mood of the character.

16 WAYS TO DRAW BETTER CREATURES

Bobby Rebholz wants you to design fantasy creatures with purpose, and presents a range of techniques for making them look as real as possible



Bobby shifted from industrial design to freelance creature design and is currently teaching creature design for film and video games for CGMA. http://ifxm.ag/bobby-r



Creatures have always been a part of my artistic journey. Ever since I was four years old, I can remember

drawing creatures that I saw in films and on television. I spent hours trying to draw little plastic dinosaurs. As I grew older, my passion wasn't just drawing creatures, it was drawing in general. I quickly realised that this was going to be my profession in life.

After going to school for industrial design and applying those skills to freelancing and to creature creation, I've been fortunate to not only teach for CGMA, but to learn new things along the way that have helped shape my design sense when it comes to creature design.

It's vital that your creatures be believable because people are watching and studying what you create. In my experience, no matter how crazy your designs seem to get, just remember that they all must be grounded in some way. Here, I'll explain some tips I've learned about making creatures believable and how you can achieve this goal.

THUMBNAIL CREATION

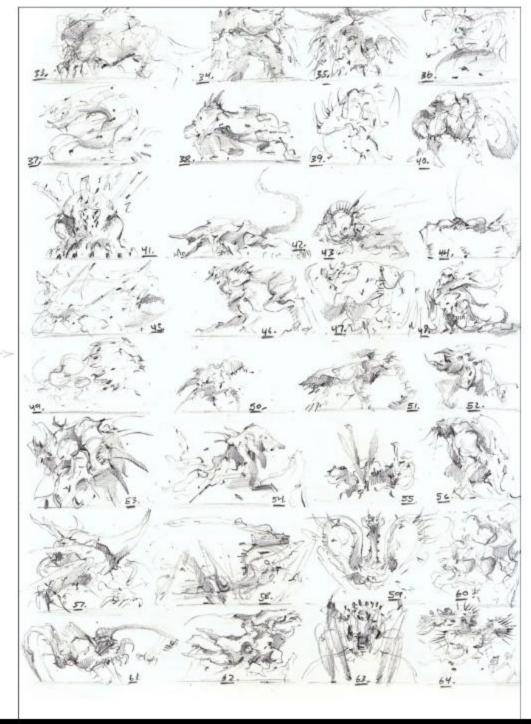
1 SHAPE LANGUAGE

A step that's often skipped in the design process - as well as in portfolios - is the thumbnail creation process. Chances are that you won't land on your best design right out of the gate. This is where thumbnail exploration comes into play with the addition of studying real-world reference. Don't worry about details at this stage. Instead, focus on shape language and just having fun with the shapes you're creating. By doing so, your final design will be that much more thought out and believable, and it'll have your passion for the creation process shining through.



2 KEEP EXPLORING!

You can never do too many thumbnail sketches. This stage is vital and ensures that you're exploring as many avenues as possible. A lot of times, we'll get a specific idea in our head and think that design is the final. Although this does happen on rare occasions, chances are you're far from landing that awesome final design. Thumbnail creation will ease the process and surprise you at the same time. That's why it's so fun!



NARROWING DOWN YOUR CHOICES

3 LOOK BEYOND THE NORM FOR IDEAS

The first thumbnail that interests me is number 16 (seen in the image from tip one). One of the important aspects about choosing thumbnails is finding an interesting silhouette. In this case, a multi-legged creature with a strange torso excites me and I go with it. I try to find silhouettes that don't follow standard shapes, which verge on the cliché. For instance, it's common to see creatures with hulking shoulders with small heads. There's nothing wrong with that; however, I'm aiming for a non-traditional design.



4 OUTSIDE THE BOX

Number 21 (also seen in tip one) intrigues me, specifically because I never intended for my creature to look like fungus. The silhouette is working because we have a familiar shape while it still looks unexpected. Whenever I sketch creatures, I try to ensure there's a uniqueness with a touch of familiarity. But I'll go into more detail about familiarity in a later tip. With this thumbnail, I explore plant shapes and try to imagine how this creature will move and eat. Let's see what the third choice brings!



66 I try to find silhouettes that don't follow standard shapes, which verge on the cliché 99



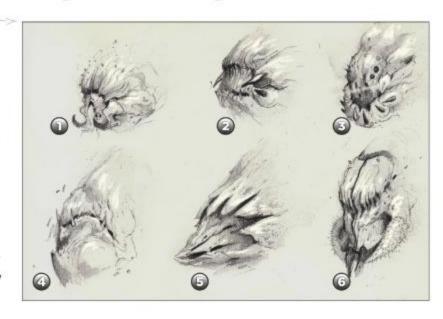
5 REAL-WORLD INSECTS COMBINED

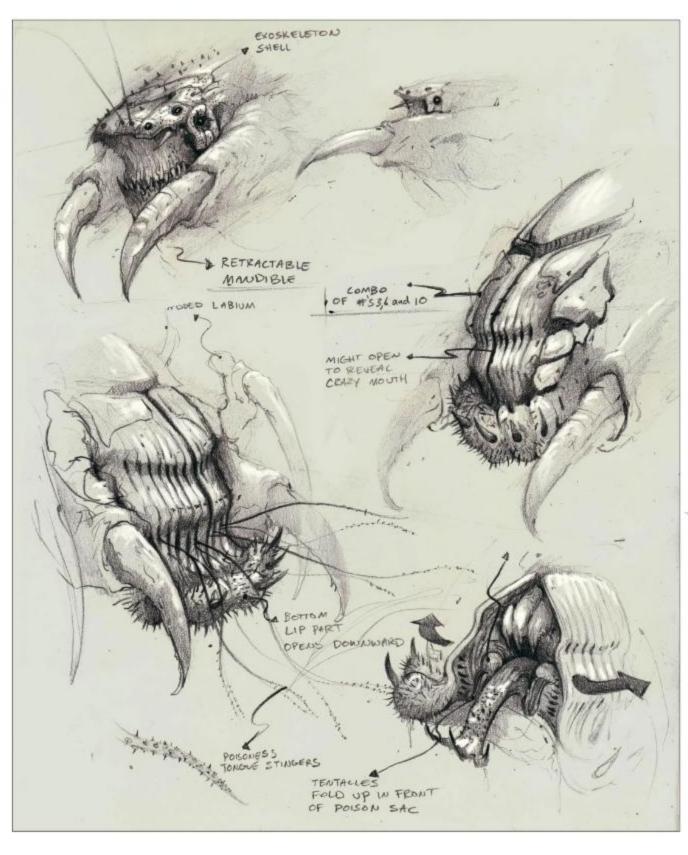
This thumbnail intrigues me because it's a mix of insect shapes. Insects have been a major influence in my creature designs. In this particular case, I use shapes from crickets and spiders. The rear legs offer a unique shape, with them bowing outward and able to support the creature's weight as well as aiding in jumping. I'm also choosing this as the third thumbnail to develop because something about it says 'other worldly' to me. It's a shape that's not common and should offer fun possibilities. Using unexpected shapes can turn into awesome designs down the road. >>>

HEAD EXPLORATION

6 TAKE INSPIRATION FROM NATURE

One of the most enjoyable stages in the creature design process is head exploration. Here, I'm exploring the first round of head designs. I know that I want something insect-like and creepy, so I begin looking at references of Earth insects and arachnids. Whenever you're stuck and don't know where to go next in the design process, just take a good look at real-world animals! They offer all of the answers and give you clarity when coming up with new designs.







7 MAINTAINING THE SHAPE LANGUAGE

It's important not to limit yourself when exploring with thumbnails, so I'm doing a second round of head studies just so I have a good number of ideas. It's easy to get carried away with random shapes and not-so-believable features. With these head studies, I make sure that all of the shapes stay within a unified shape language. For instance, number 5 (above left) looks like a combination of an earthworm's head and bark from a tree. I make sure that all of the shapes taper like a worm's head and the ends look like broken bark.

8 HEAD DESIGN FINALISATION

Refining the head is so much fun. This is where you can really bring the creature's personality out. Here, you can see that I go into detail about the creature's face, functions and overall aesthetic. I go into the importance of call-outs in tip 12, but here you can see they're useful for describing a functional feature. And make sure that your creature has personality. This doesn't necessarily mean facial expressions, but the skull design, eyes, mouth, muscles and overall shape are very important.

Draw better creatures

9 ESTABLISHING ANATOMY

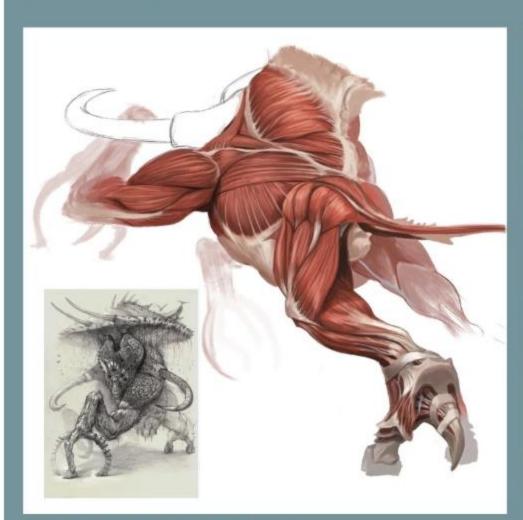
Apply these three stages of anatomy design to your development process, and see how far you can push the believability of your imaginary creature...

Muscles and tissue
When thinking about your creature's
anatomy, consider the bone structure first.
This stage is often forgotten because we
want to jump right into the cool skin textures
and muscles. I sketch the creature's skeleton
on the left followed by what the muscles will
look like attached to the bones on the right.
Now we have a clear indication of the
muscle structure in front view. The skull
should be drawn before any other bones
because even the skull can show personality,

66 Rear three-quarter views are just as crucial as front views in selling your design 99

which dictates the facial structure later on.





Putting the legs on show

Next, I'm painting a rear view with lots of energy so that I can see this creature in action and what muscles are helping it push off the ground, as if it were running or attacking. Rear three-quarter views are just as important as front views in selling your design, because we're not limited to just one angle. I'm fading the arms off because they aren't the focal point here - the legs are. I want to make sure the legs get the attention they deserve.



Combining anatomy elements
Now I go into detail about the tendons and muscles
of the arms and then juxtapose that on to my original pencil
sketch. I'm choosing the arm for the close-up because it's a
complex array of tendons, ligaments and muscles. If you
have a certain area of your creature that needs clarification,
this becomes your chance to go into detail and ramp up the
believability to your design. Because I've juxtaposed the
muscle rendering on top of the pencil sketch, we can now
see underlying anatomy.

FINAL DESIGN

10 PROPORTIONS

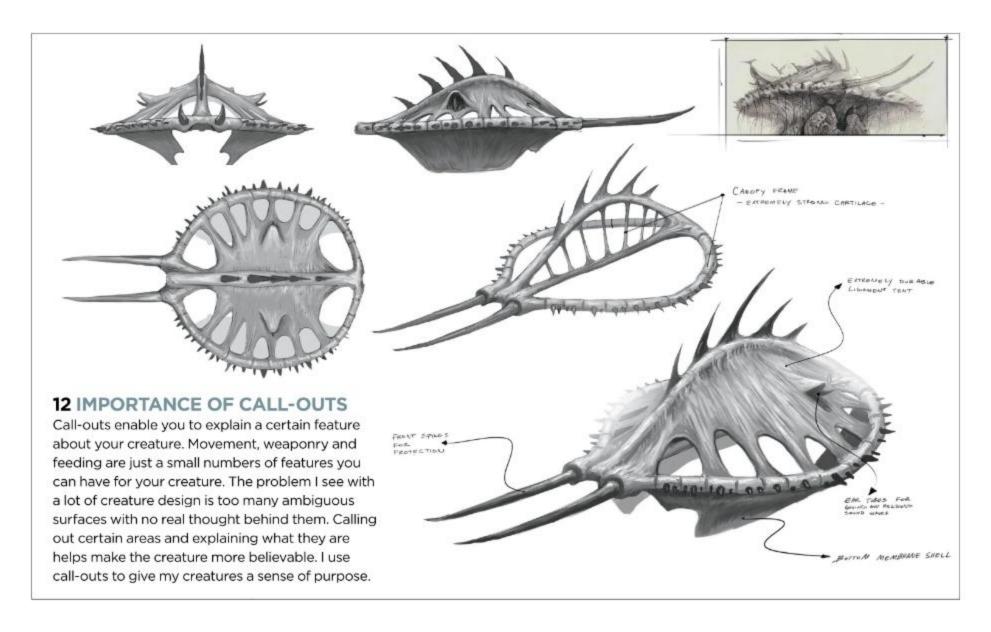
Out of the three sketches I developed earlier, I'm choosing the third ideation because of the uniqueness of the silhouette. Proportions are key because it helps solidify a design. Its arms, legs, torso and head aren't too long or too short. The shapes are just the right size so we don't question something being out of place. This creature has unique proportions so I must make sure it remains believable using real-world reference.



11 SKIN TEXTURE

Skin texture is extremely important because it adds realism to your creation. It also gives the viewer a close look at your creature's environment, eating habits and evolution. With skin texture, I'm figuring out what type of environment my creature lives in. And with this information, I can begin to tell its story.

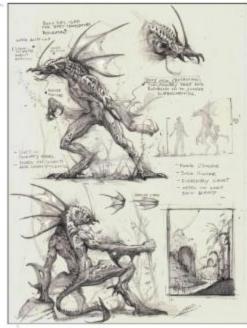


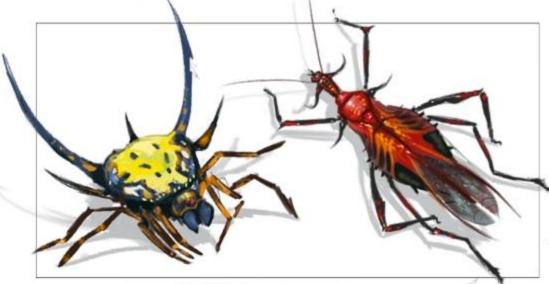


Draw better creatures

13 ENERGY

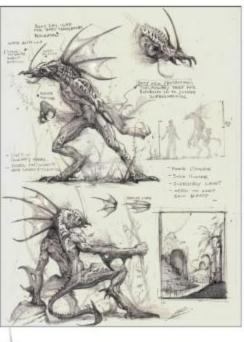
Showing energy and movement gives a real sense of how your creature moves as if it were standing in front of you. Conveying that type of realism will be helpful when you're sending your sketches off to the art director and modelling department. They need to get a real sense of how your creation will behave as a living, breathing thing. Energy brings your design to life.





14 BRING IN A DEGREE OF FAMILIARITY

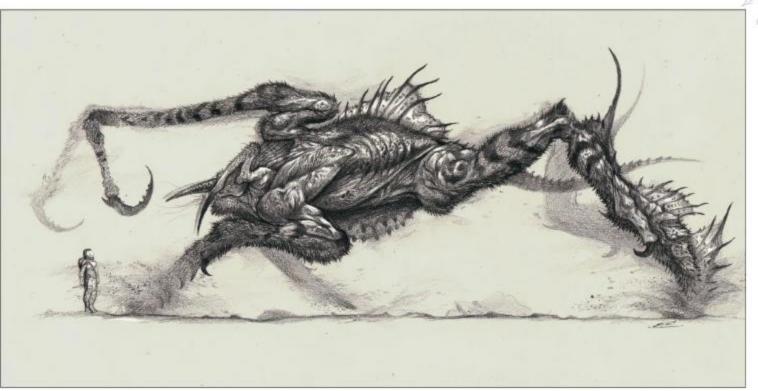
Establishing familiarity means you're bringing recognisable shapes into your creature design. Indeed, this approach should be applied throughout the design process. These fantasy insect sketches are based on mood boards that feature images of different insect species, because my creature is heavily influenced by bugs. The more I paint these fantastical extrapolations of realworld creatures, the more familiar I'll be with what actually exists on Earth. This will help me create a believable creature in the end.





15 ANATOMICAL LANDMARKS

Throughout my years of designing creatures, one aspect that I can't stress enough is developing good anatomy to support your creature design. Without accurate and believable anatomy, you might as well stop sketching your creature until you learn to study this one crucial element. Earlier in my Establishing Anatomy tip section, you can see the depths I go into when designing a creature. One thing I tell my students is that by studying the skeletal and muscular structure of today's animals, you can bring a wonderful sense of familiarity and believability to your creations all at once.



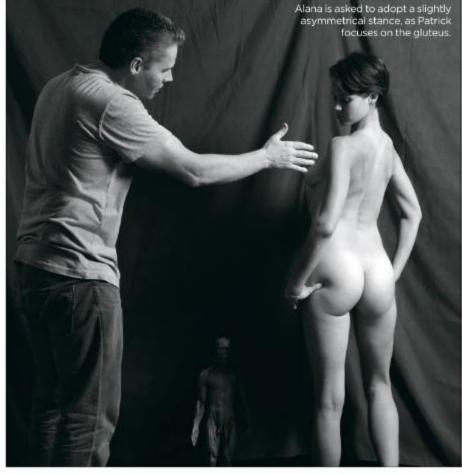
16 FINAL SKETCH

I combine all of the stages of my design process into a single sketch. A side view keeps things simple and can show enough of the creature to get a sense of its proportions, textures, and build. Don't limit yourself to just doing a side view, though. A front threequarter view is also effective and can show anatomy as well. When making your final sketch, think about what story you want to tell the audience. Is your creature believable? If so, you've done your job as a creature concept artist.

CREATE DEPTH BY USING VALUE

Patrick J Jones thinks like a sculptor and works on overlapping forms, as he explores the illusion of the third dimension using tonal value







Patrick is a figurative artist, author and teacher. His art technique books, The Anatomy of Style and The Sci-fi & Fantasy Techniques of Patrick J. Jones, were both awardwinning best sellers. His next book on drawing the figure, Figures from Life, is now on sale. www.piartworks.com



Sketching from a reallife model is important to get a realistic end result. In this tutorial we'll be working with

my regular life-model Alana, placing our focus on the gluteus while creating depth using tonal value. The forms of the gluteus offer the best shadow and light options to clearly see – and draw – structure and depth.

On our paper surface we can only draw across two dimensions. We can draw up and down, left and right, but we obviously can't draw 'inside' the flat paper, because that's the impossible third dimension of depth. Yet this doesn't mean we can't create an illusion of the third dimension.

It was the illusion of the third dimension that first drew gasps of amazement when the Old Masters such as Rembrandt and Caravaggio displayed their huge oil masterworks. Imagine a time when photography and cinema didn't exist. Now imagine seeing a giant canvas filled with heroic figures, painted with the illusion of 3D space. Having stood in front of these paintings myself, I can attest to the fact that you can almost feel it's possible to step inside the canvas. This was not only the height of visual entertainment – to the average person it was a feat of magic!

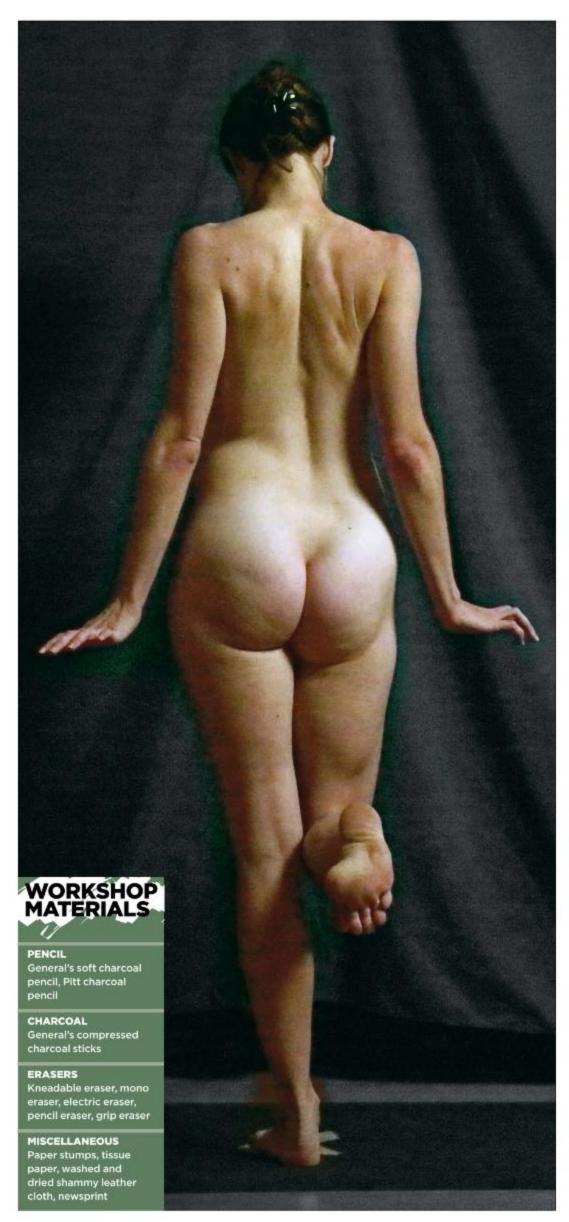
THE DRAWING CHALLENGE

Using charcoals and pencils makes the illustration process a harder task, because we don't have the benefit of colour and glazes. Furthermore, in most cases we can't match the grand canvas work of the Old Masters because pencil drawings are usually small-scale affairs. However, there are ways around such obstacles.

To create the greatest illusion of depth using monotone values we'll need to think like a sculptor and draw the body as if it's a dimensional landscape of overlapping forms with a sense of weight and volume. To do this we work with tonal value, from the darkest value (black), toward the lightest value (white). In this case the white value is the bare paper.

I'll begin with simple shapes, drawing big to small, and will assess how I'll construct the drawing before I make a mark. Always be on your highest alert in the early stages, because there's no point in rendering a badly constructed drawing.





Looking for clues

Although this looks like a symmetrical stance, the hips are tilted downwards to the right. Look to the left side pinch of the waist for the clue. The hips are a fused mass, so the tilt affects each side. The pinch indicates the oblique muscles bulging between the ribcage and hips.



Making changes

To give the figure's pose more movement, I tilt the shoulders toward the higher hip. I also pull the right arm out a little using a small piece of willow charcoal. Note the sacrum triangle above the gluteal midline, and its orientation. The angle of the sacrum will show us which way the hips are tilted.

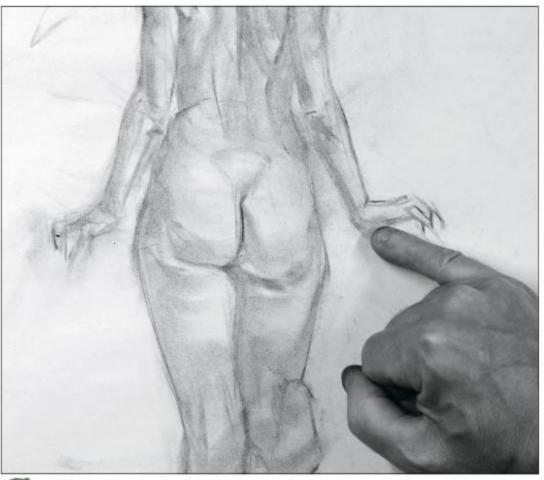
Figure drawing



Entering the third dimension
I explore the body landscape, feeling the depth of flesh as if drawing in the third dimension. Drawing the corners of the gluteus as I would a box but with softer edges helps me to clarify the idea. Notice how the back side of the gluteal masses resemble an upside-down butterfly. This is a visual clue known as a mnemonic.



The power of illusion
With everything in place, I add some greyscale tone with the broad side of my charcoal. The tone immediately brings in a sense of volume to our illusion of the third dimension. I'm keeping everything light to begin with, in order to have the freedom to change shapes and tones before going into detail.

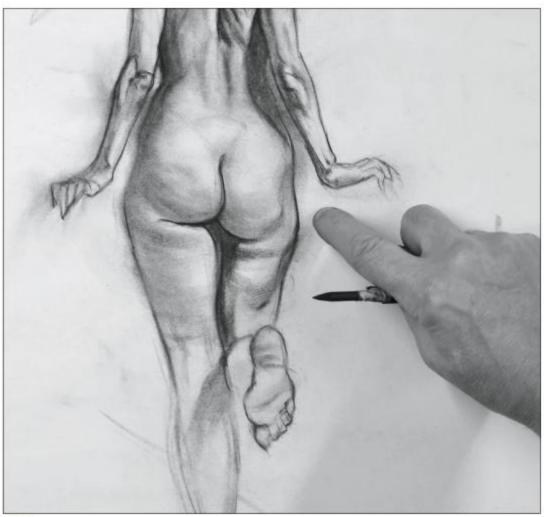


Adopt the mindset of a sculptor

There's now enough charcoal on the newsprint surface for me to shape the flesh using my fingers alone. I'm thinking like a sculptor. This has the two-fold effect of making the illusion of flesh softer as well as fading the image. With the image knocked back, I now have a less confusing drawing to put line on top of.



Think ahead
I use a scrap piece of newsprint to stop from
smudging as I draw. I could use reworkable spray fixative
at this stage, but it would make blending and also erasing
highlights more difficult later, so I prefer to leave my
options open as long as possible. When you do use
reworkable fixative, spray it very lightly and in stages.

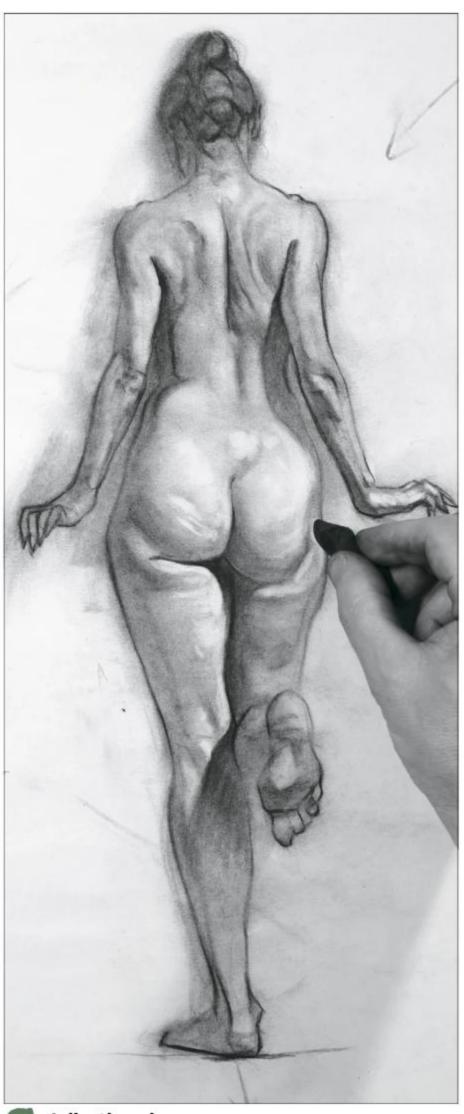


All fingers and thumbs
Alternating between finger smudging and pencilling, I work from dark to light tones to find further illusions of depth. I've pulled the standing leg inward more before detailing. The early stages are the best times to make changes.

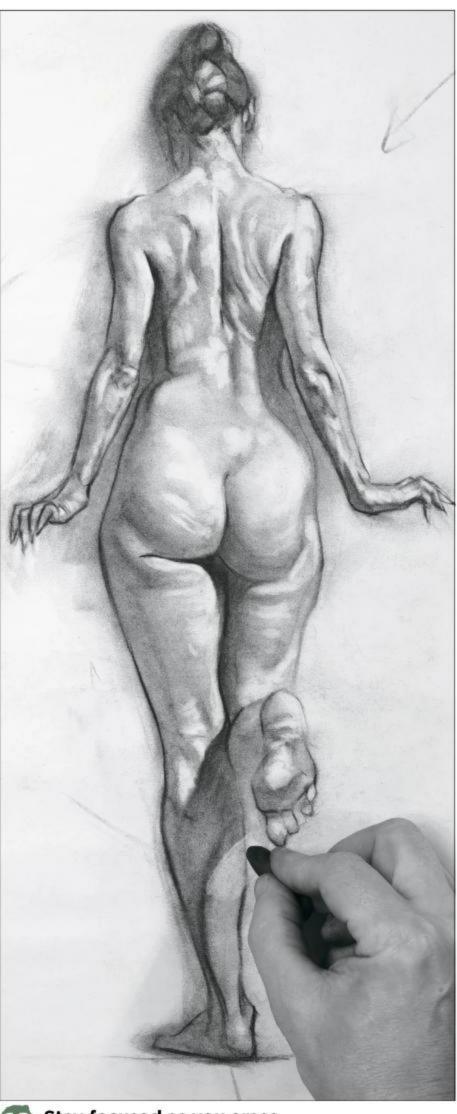


New opportunities
By adjusting the leg inward more in the last step,
the figure is now more solidly balanced. I was lucky to see
opportunity for change before I added heavier line work,
which is more difficult to erase. Every stage is a new
opportunity to rethink and improve the drawing.

Figure drawing



Adjusting shapes
I continue to smudge into the flesh until I have a good mid-tone to pull out highlights with my kneadable eraser. By reshaping the pliable kneadable eraser as I go, I can vary the shape making. I think of my erasers as drawing tools rather than as mistake-fixers.



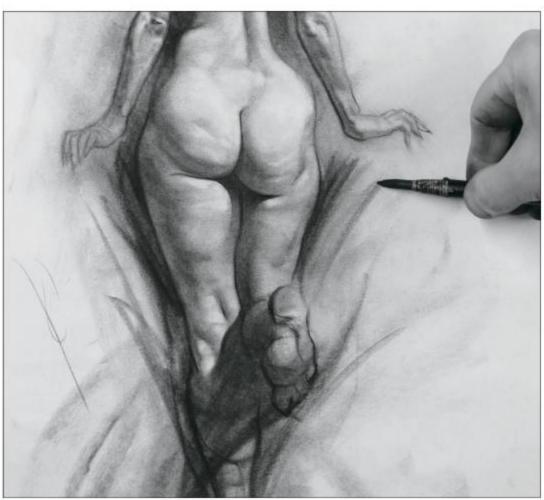
Stay focused as you erase
I don't fear the hard-edged marks the kneadable eraser makes
because I'm thinking ahead to the next blending stage. If I were to
blend as I go here, the plotting of the highlights would be less focused.
Note how a dirty eraser leaves less gummy marks when erasing.



Working with a light touch
I take my shammy cloth and soften edges. This takes a light touch, and is something you'll need to feel as you go. The landscape of flesh now has all the value and softness I need to start thinking of style. I title the drawing The Entity.



Feeling the pinch
I pull out the brightest highlights with a pencil
eraser. Extreme highlights on flesh are usually found on
oily parts of the skin such as the nose and forehead, but
also where flesh gets pinched. The pencil eraser also has a
brush on the end for sweeping away erased particles.

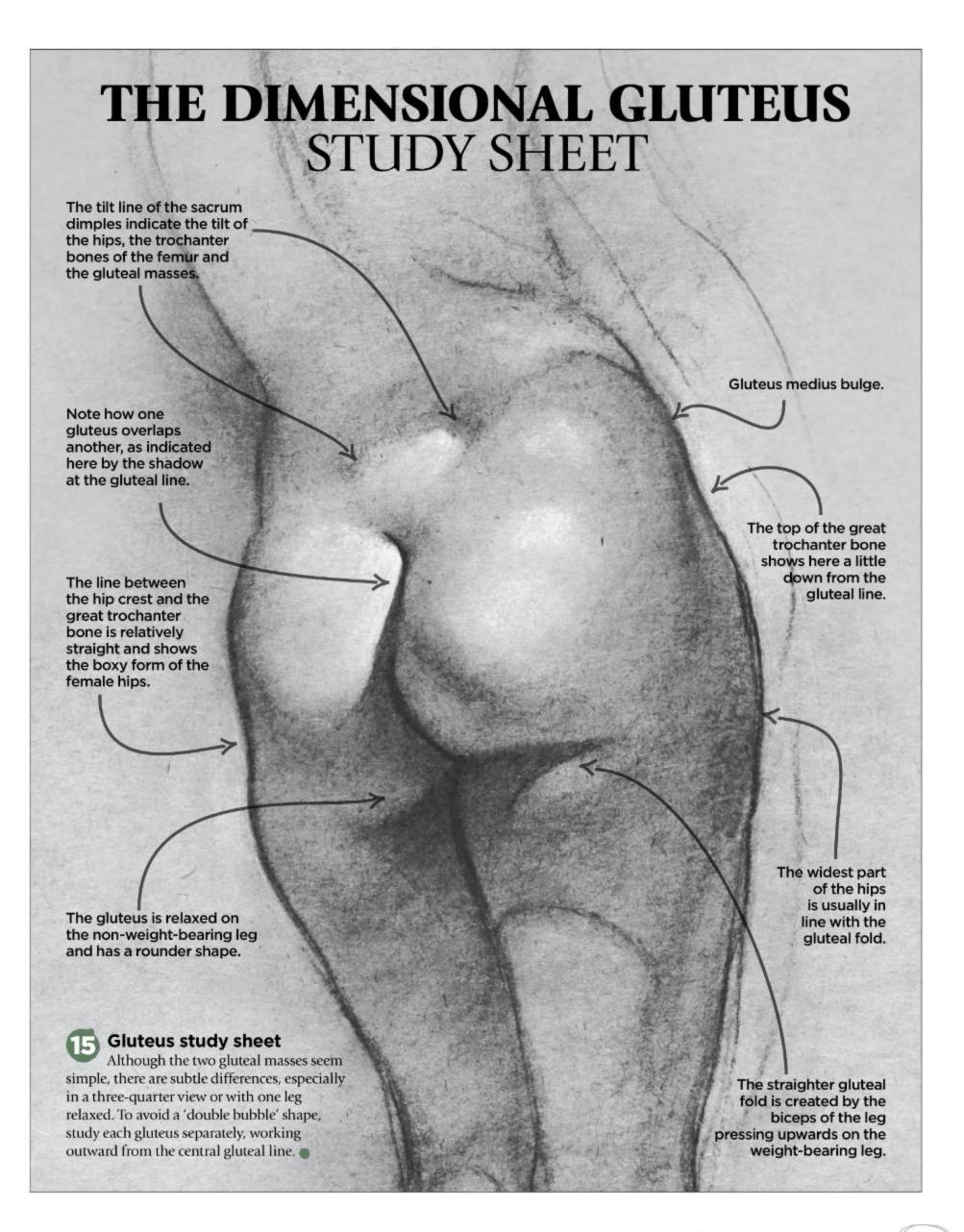


Time for a little black magic

Now I work into the absolute darks to achieve the greatest sense of dimension. The darkest darks will be in the occlusion shadows (where flesh meets flesh). I also add some energetic strokes here to bring back my gestural hand, which can become stiff in the drawing sense of the word, after a lot of structural drawing.



The art of conversation
To finish, I tame the strokes down and shape them with my smudgy fingers, erasers and tissue to create a mystical swirl. What is the mysterious 'Entity' in the title? Well, I like my drawings to be open to interpretation so the viewer can use their imagination. In this way, art becomes a conversation.





BUILDING INTENSITY WITH GRAPHITE

Discover how **Jenna Kass** is able to create a strong sense of depth and focus within a drawing, by building up layers of graphite powder and pencil





For the past three years, I've been using graphite as a medium for illustration, first only with mechanical

pencils, then over the past two years adding powdered graphite into the mix. The art I make is all about subtlety of sentiment and narrative, and I wanted to find a medium in which I could really explore that.

Even prior to exclusively working in graphite, I was always a fan of using light and shadow to tell a story or communicate an emotion.
Regardless of what medium I used,
I learned that the key was to work in layers: no darks were going to look deep enough or properly integrated unless they were built up patiently.

Graphite opened new doors in this regard; I loved how suited it was to a gradual process. It's a forgiving medium, coming in many forms, able to be applied a lot of different ways, and can erase seemingly forever (or,

as I found out during this workshop, until the New York humidity foils your plans!).

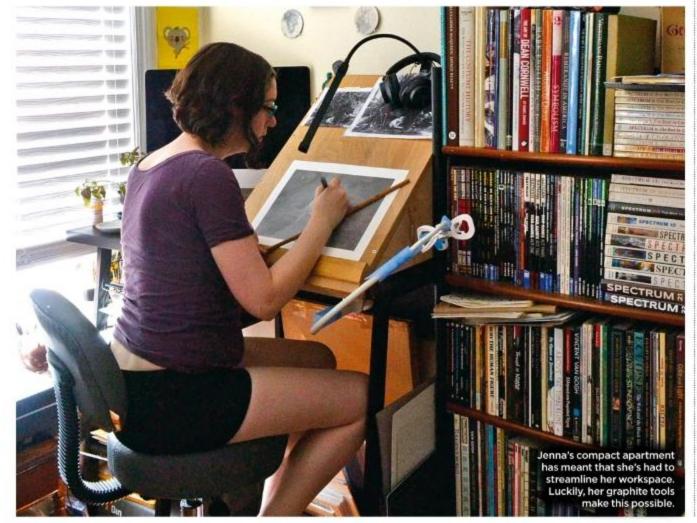
Additionally, living in a small apartment necessitates a small studio, and working in graphite means that I can reduce my entire setup to a desktop drafting "table" with a lamp and my computer.

BACK AND FORTH

For me, drawing in graphite involves a lot of working back and forth with soft "washes" in its powdered form and structured hatching in pencil. Yet it's all focused on bringing forth a subtle, engaging image. As someone who jokes about her control issues, this method has proven to be a remarkable mix of managing every single detail while also finding opportunities in happy accidents.

In this workshop, I'll demonstrate how I use pencil and powdered graphite in tandem to create a sensitive drawing with rich, dark values. There's very little traditional rendering in my rendering process: I use single-direction pencil hatching to create my forms and powdered graphite to build my values.

That being said, by working from good photo reference and making sure one method doesn't outweigh the other, the outcome is a realistic illustration. Not every step winds up working perfectly, but through improvisation and the discipline to work with the medium instead of fighting it, you'll get to see exactly what graphite can accomplish.



WORKSHOP MATERIALS

PAPER Strathmore 300 Series Smooth Bristol

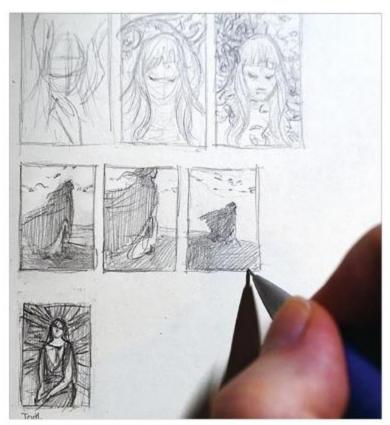
DENCH

Two Pentel Twist-Erase mechanical pencils (0.5mm): one with 2B lead and one with 4B lead

ERASERS Kneaded eraser,

POWDERED GRAPHITE General's powdered

0.5-inch soft synthetic



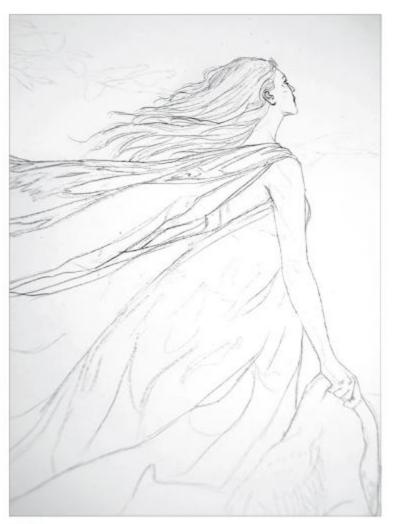
Thumbnailing the idea
When I first have an idea for a drawing, I turn it
around in my head for some time before putting it down
on paper. I only do three thumbnails before deciding that
the first one is the winner after all, but it's still important
to see what the variations look like outside of my head.



Reference compositing
Now that I have a thumb, I take reference photos and composite them on top of it in Photoshop. I decide to buy Suzanne Helmigh's Gumroad references for the cloak, and I find some photos online that I can patch together for an approximation of the swan pose I want.



Transferring the reference
I print out the ref-comp and cover the back in graphite, then I tape it to my
Bristol and trace the image. I transfer the figure and drapery fairly exactly, but am
very general with the bird, because I'm still exploring where I want to take the pose.

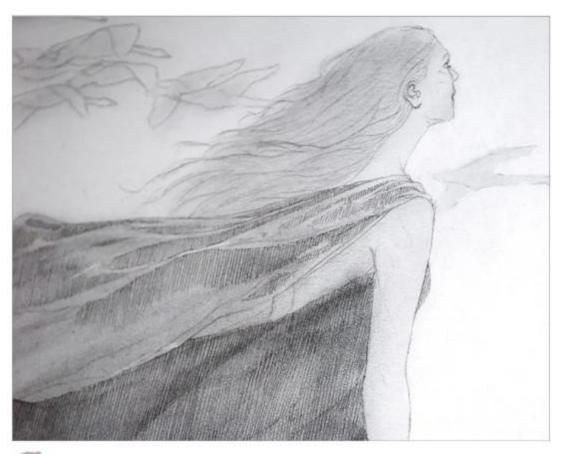


Tightening the drawing
Before I can start with powdered graphite, I need to
make sure my transferred lines won't disappear! I go over
all of my lines with the 2B mechanical pencil, refining the
initial drawing and developing a more elegant line in
places where the transfer was awkward.

Building intensity with graphite



First powdered graphite pass
I scrub in powdered graphite with an old, nobrand, soft, synthetic flat brush, and while I'm keeping generally to the correct areas, I'm also being pretty messy. This is where I discover shapes and movement that I might not have thought to build for myself. This also gives me a base from which to build my darkest darks.



Establishing pencil texture

After the powdered graphite, I begin the next layer in the dark areas with 2B vertical hatch marks. I'm using medium pressure, so the line is pretty dark without scoring the paper. This is a natural stroke for my hand, and it will be almost everywhere in the drawing by the end – an easy way to unite the whole image.



Softening as I work
It's important to keep the pencil strokes from overwhelming the soft feeling I'm going for, so after each section of hatching I go over it with the same brush I used for the initial powdered graphite pass. The new lines soften and become more integrated into the image. I'll do this throughout the rest of the drawing process.



Adding the darkest values

Having laid in the base for all compositional elements and begun my rendering, I start to pick out where my darkest values are with the 4B pencil. This is where the image begins to come together, although I'm using this less to render than to establish the value range for my own reference at this point.



Detailing the swan – finally

I've been avoiding the bird up to now. I'm not certain how to draw it, and although I try not to psych myself out too badly, it happens sometimes. The answer is to just dive into it. I focus on my reference and the gesture, and as soon as I begin to actually work on the bird, I realise it's not so bad.



Finding the flow

There's been something bugging me about the flow of the cloak, and I'm going to fix it. I draw in the new shape right over the existing graphite, and then with my kneaded and mechanical erasers lift out the graphite that's too dark or in the wrong place. Then I lay in new graphite hatching to patch the gaps.



Building the environment

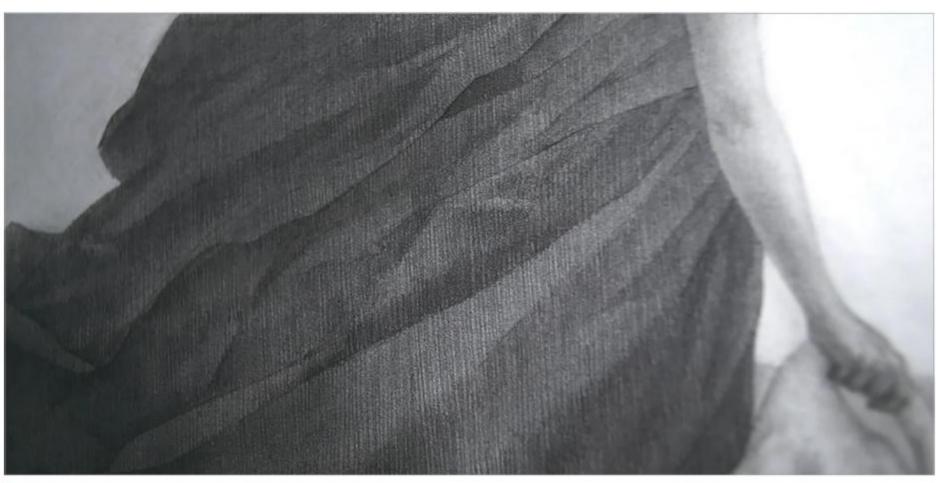
I've left the grass on the rolling hills until now because I consider rendering it tedious, but it's time to bite the bullet. Pencil hatching winds up being a great method for grass: just make varying shapes with slim gaps between them, then go over those with different shapes. Add in some individual blades, and you're done!



Darkening the values

Having fixed the cloak's shapes, I realise that it's not nearly as dark as I want it. I could add more hatching to darken it, but it's much faster to do another dark scrubin with powdered graphite. I'll have to go back over it with pencil to re-establish the texture, but it finally fits the value structure that I wanted.

Building intensity with graphite



Rendering the forms using the pencils

Now that everything's in place and I have my value range, it's time for my favourite part of the process: rendering! I'm using both the 2B and 4B pencils as needed, and I'm still using vertical hatching almost exclusively; details in the hair, nostril, ear, and finger joints are exceptions. I'm working from my reference, but allowing the drawing to evolve as well.



Sharpening the edges

Edge control separates a pretty good drawing from a drawing that's finished. Not every edge should be hard: areas in shadow or far from the foreground can and should be softer. Things coming toward the viewer, or areas of desired high contrast become sharpened, although I'm trying not to make anything look "lined".



📑 Final highlights and finishing up

With my kneaded eraser, I go through the entire drawing and gently lift out highlights in the face, hair, bird and arm. Some volume and key highlights have become lost with all of the softening passes, so it's immensely satisfying to pull them back out as my final touch. After that, the drawing is done!

ELEVATE YOUR SKETCHING SKILLS

Tim Von Rueden distills his extensive teaching experience into 15 key pieces of advice that will help you grow in confidence when putting pencil to paper



Tim is an independent, travelling convention artist. He aims to inspire and mentor others through hard work while encouraging big ambitions. See his art at www.instagram.com/vonnart.

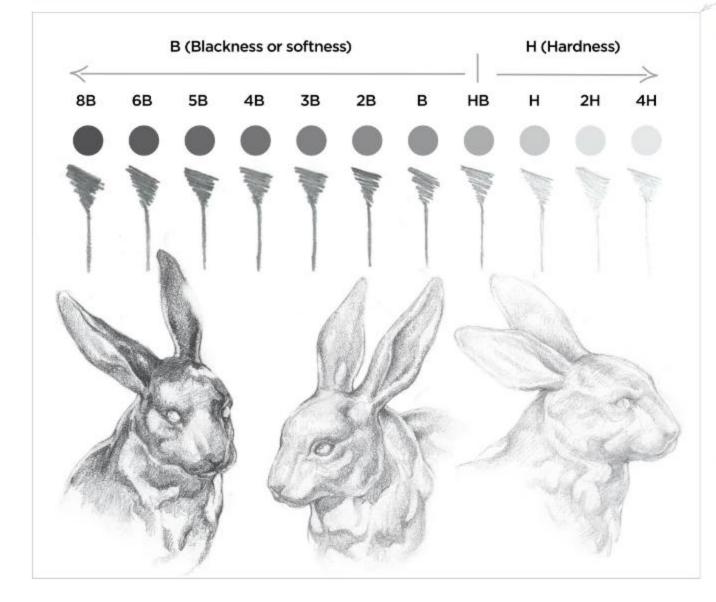


There are many pieces of advice that I want to share with you on your creative endeavour, but I had to narrow it

down to just 15 tips for this sketching workshop. These tips are meant to help you build some underlying structure, hopefully spread a little inspiration, and support you so that you can get motivated right back to the drawing table! I believe it takes a partnership of technical skill and authentic creative pursuits to manifest great works, so make sure that you don't ignore learning the fundamentals or neglect the truth and message you want to create in your works.

In this tutorial, I'm going to focus more on the technical side with sketching tips that will help any artist to elevate their ideas and translate them on paper in the way that they're seeing them in their head. Having been a teacher for six years, I understand that just getting started can be the hardest obstacle to overcome as an artist.

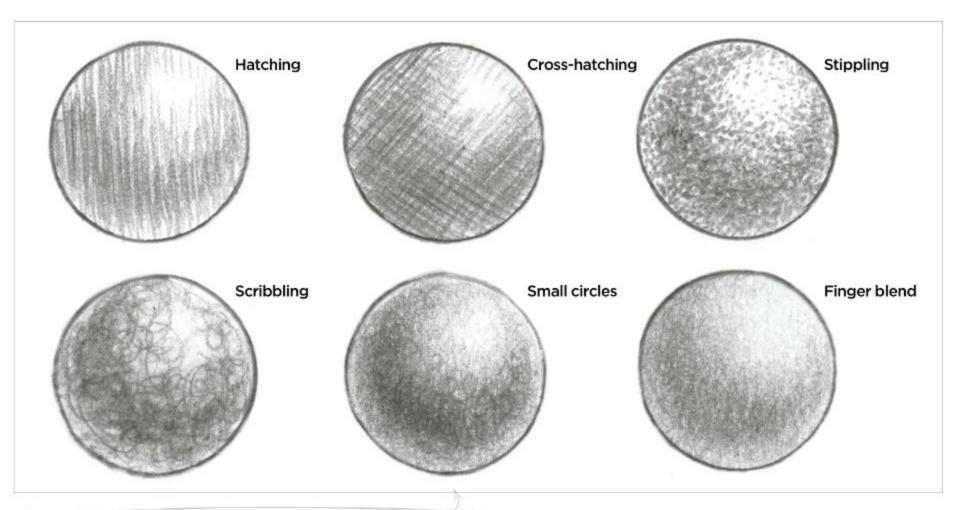
So use this workshop as a reminder to keep drawing, because the best way to level up in your work is to apply what you learn through practice, practice, practice. And always staying hungry for that desire to improve and grow!



Know your pencils I use both traditional and mechanical pencils. Mechanical pencils are usually better suited for precision, while traditional pencils are great for laying down large areas of texture. Whichever you prefer doesn't matter as much as the pencil hardness in the graphite you're using. For example, there's a big difference between a 2H and 4B hardness. I recommend starting somewhere on the H scale as a foundation and then finishing with the darker B scale. Keep in mind that most mechanical pencils come with HB pre-inserted, which gives you only the middle range to work with.

66 There's a big difference between a 2H and 4B hardness 99

Elevate your sketching skills



Make use of different methods of mark making

There's no "right way" to draw. There are so many different methods and techniques to achieve the same end result and look within your work. Here are a few examples to show that you can create form and depth with completely distinctive styles of rendering. I believe it's important to experiment and find what works best for you, to not only complement but enhance your style. So while I prefer smoother value transitions with the pencil strokes blending in against a thin outline, you may be more partial to cross-hatching against a bold outline.

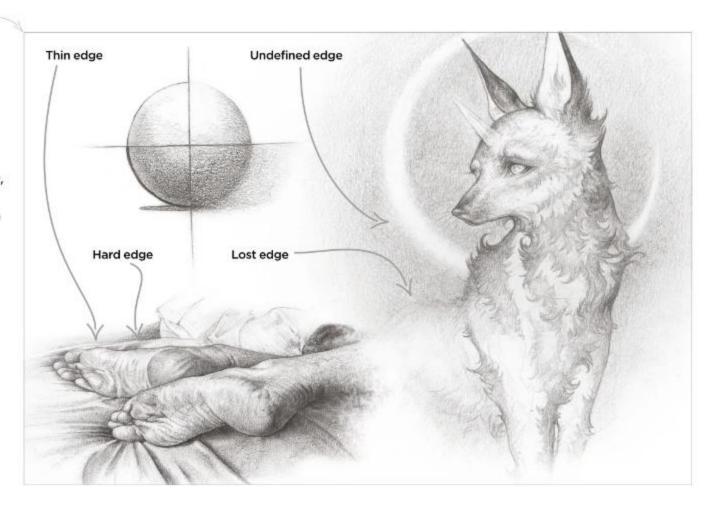




Impact of high and low contrast

Even though I enjoy working with contrast, that doesn't mean every drawing has to have high-contrasting values everywhere. Subtle, low-contrasting shading can also showcase form and can be just as effective (if not more) in showing details and pull the viewer's eye to a specific area. In these examples, you can see that the softer, low-value contrast piece enables the eye to wander and doesn't define an area of focus, while the area of focus in the high-value contrast piece rests on the darkest darks against the lightest lights.

Edge control When I think about edge control within a drawing, there are four techniques that come to mind. A thin and hard edge that first generates a literal border to your subject matter and then defines where it begins and ends. A lost edge, where the subject matter and background values blend together so that the edge is ultimately implied. And finally, an undefined edge, which relies on the viewer to do the heavy lifting and decipher the subject matter's edge. All four of these can be used to separate your subjects within your composition. You can also experiment with a combination of them to produce interesting results.



You don't always need extreme contrasts to show dimension, just well-placed hints to imply it



Creating the illusion of form

We draw on a flat surface and it's our job to create the illusion of form and depth. This can be done with gradations or purposeful mark making, often with a light source in mind. You've seen the examples of a well-shaded sphere and it showcases how light-to-dark value transitions can create a three-dimensional form. I want to also show that you can imply the illusion with subtle shading and well-placed highlights/shadows within a mid-range value spectrum. You don't always need extreme contrasts to show dimension, just well-placed hints to imply it.



Make gradients work for you

My favourite inclusion within a drawing (besides contrasting values) is a well-placed gradient. This is typically referred to as a gradation from a light to dark value. They are visually pleasant to the eye and can direct the viewer's attention to an area of focus. The scope of the gradient is important as well. A gradient that covers most of the drawing or subject matter will influence where the viewers look, and smaller gradients can add a pop of detail and contrast. If you feel your piece is looking flat or has lost focus, try adding a subtle gradient.

Elevate your sketching skills



Contrast, contrast and more contrast

I love contrast. Our eye is attracted to areas of contrast and we can play with that knowledge in our imagery. Contrast is usually thought of as a value contrast, which consists of a dark and light value butting up against one another. But contrast can also be found in hue, saturation, shape, texture, edges, proportion and more. Heavy contrast will demand attention, thus I recommend placing the highest value contrast in your area of intent focus. You can also add contrast to separate forms and distinguish subject matters from one another.



Applying the 70/30 rule

The 70/30 rule is applied to all sorts of different facets in life, but I was taught this rule when creating art. The main idea is that you place 30 per cent of the detail/focus/contrast in one area of your piece and let the remaining 70 per cent be "filler" or less interesting, to push more attention towards that 30 per cent focal point. In this drawing I'm showing a 70/30 detail example to show this rule applied in practice. This can also be a reminder that in some cases, less is more!



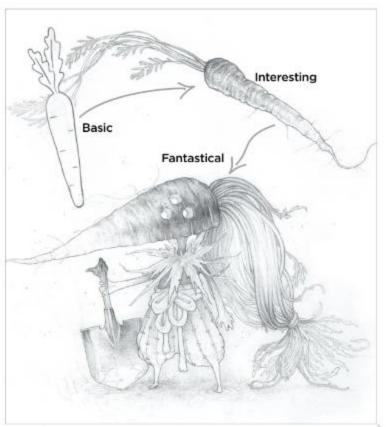
Concave versus convex

This is a simpler tip I learned in college while grasping the differences between shading something convex and concave. I think about it every time I draw horns or when I'm placing the lighting within the iris of an eye. It's all about the direction of a light source and how different forms will respond to that information to create the illusion of depth. In these examples you can see how a simple study can be pushed further and result in a more complex form while still maintaining the same construction and thinking process behind both. >>>



Understanding textures

Textures are distinct from one another and should be drawn to reflect that – you wouldn't want to shade skin the same way you shade metallics or fur. They each have unique properties and capturing that will elevate your drawings because of the accuracy depicted. To begin understanding textures, analyse two main concepts: does the texture tend to absorb/reflect light, and how smooth/rough is the surface? For example, a reflecting and smooth texture such as chrome usually has higher contrasts and prominent highlights, while an absorbing and rough texture like cotton has low contrasts and little to no highlight present.



Imperfections and anomalies

The details and quirks that make an object stand out also add character and a potential story for the viewer to elaborate upon. Instead of just looking at what makes an object recognisable, you should also consider how to make this object distinctive. For my examples, I'm taking a simple vegetable and showing the general "look" that may come to mind at first thought. From there I bought an actual carrot for reference and emphasised its anomalies, bumps, roots and imperfections. Look to add those on any given subject matter and try to have some fun pushing it into something fantastical.

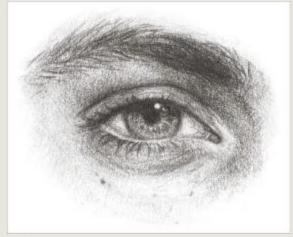
Step by Step: Building up your image from a strong foundation



When looking to start, I try to keep my line work fluid, quick and open to change. At this stage nothing is permanent, so don't treat it as though nothing can be altered or changed. Focus more on laying down lines that you can construct your drawing on top of.



2 ENSURING A CLEAR 'READ'
After I feel comfortable with my base, I
then look to introduce some values. I'm still not
focusing on the details, but rather seeing if the
drawing reads clearly and creates accurate form.
It helps to back away from the sketch to better
see if there are any mistakes.



ADDING A LAYER OF DETAILS

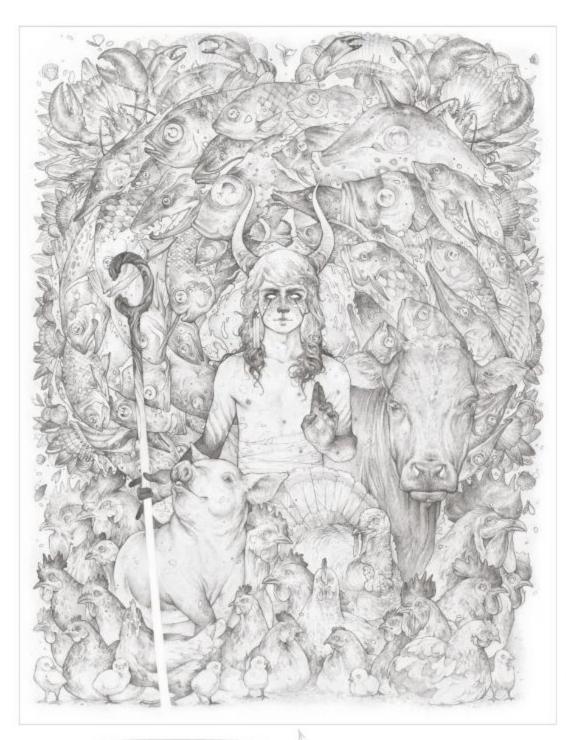
My favourite part is the rendering and
detailing of a piece – just remember not to enter
this stage early because you want to be efficient
with your time, and detailing can consume a lot of
it! Just be patient and have fun adding the details
that will help to bring your piece to life.

Elevate your sketching skills

Realism versus stylised imagery

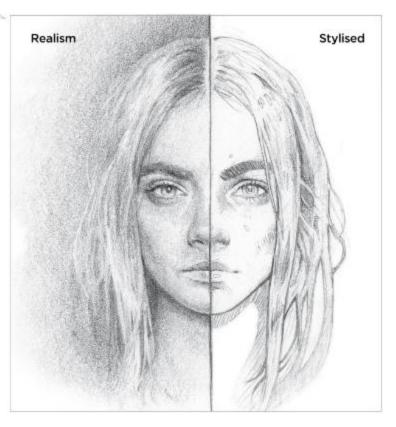
I believe it's necessary to understand the value of learning realistic pursuits such as lighting, values, proportions, anatomy and much more while honing in on your craft. It's not that a realism look is any better than a stylised one. Once you understand how to recreate something realistically, it becomes incredibly easy to then create a stylised version of the same object, especially for creatures and characters. Over time you'll make seemingly small, personal preference choices on the actual execution of a piece (often straying from realism) and that's what will help you to gradually build up your own style.

66 Once you understand how to recreate something realistically, it becomes easy to then create a stylised version 99



The heart is in the details

How often have you heard "The little details are the most important"? I believe those details are where a piece reflects the artist's heart and soul. The additional time put into adding elements that may go unnoticed are like treats for viewers who take the time to look for them. I emphasise putting that extra care into adding the secondary details without rushing them, because it also teaches patience and practice. Great art should be nurtured, not manufactured. Don't overlook those details or let time be a deterrent. Embrace them!



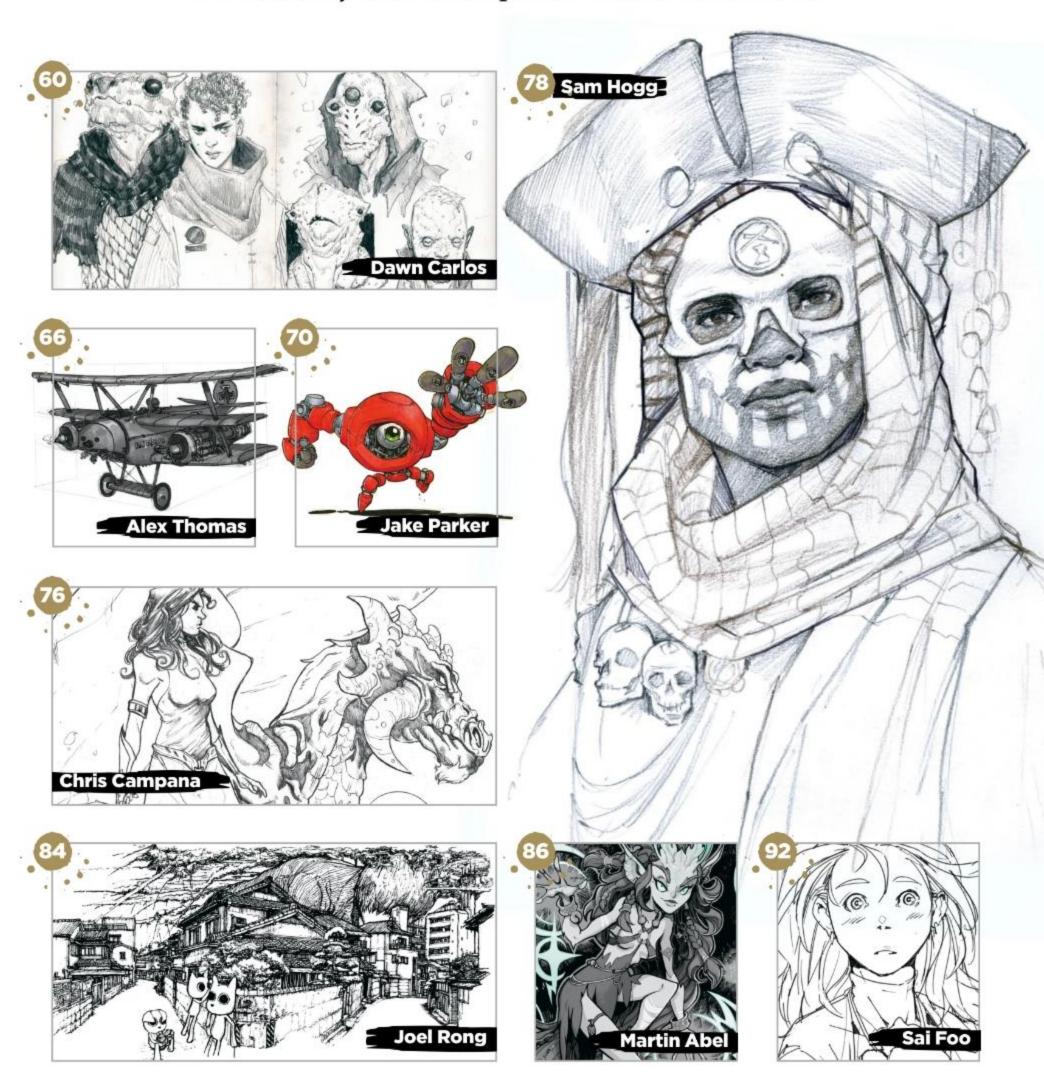


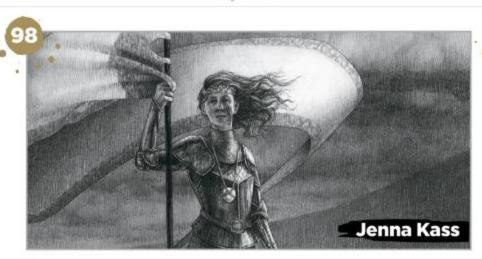
Trust your intuition and be confident in your decisions

Creating art takes courage. Fully expressing who you are, what you're interested in, how you're feeling and what you stand for can be daunting. Too many artists play it safe, finding an appealing and marketable comfort zone, and then only creating from that space. I can speak from experience that people respond and will resonate when the work feels authentic. When you're in your creative zone, trust your gut feelings, and be expressive with your preliminary sketches and thumbnails. Don't worry about the reaction. Create without the fear of whether it will be "good or not".

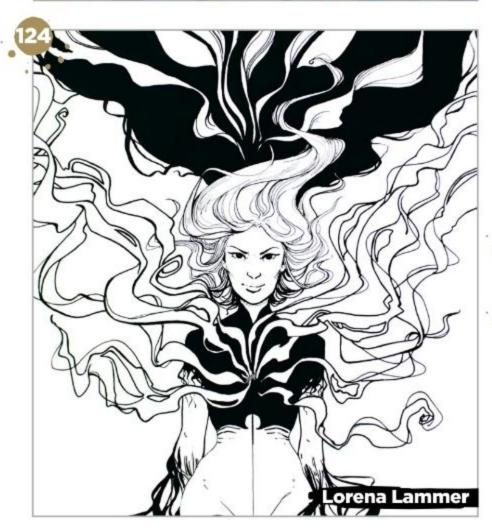
SKETCHBOOKS

Delve into the minds – and sketchbooks – of some of the world's best fantasy and concept artists and illustrators





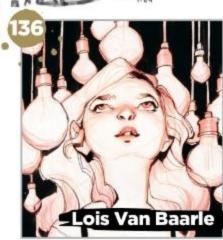






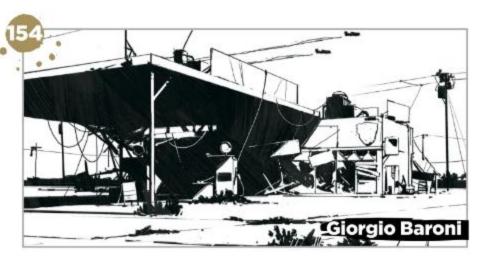












DAWN CARLOS

Insects, gaming and aliens - in fact, almost everything she sees - provide inspiration for the concept artist and illustrator's sketchbook

Artist PROFILE

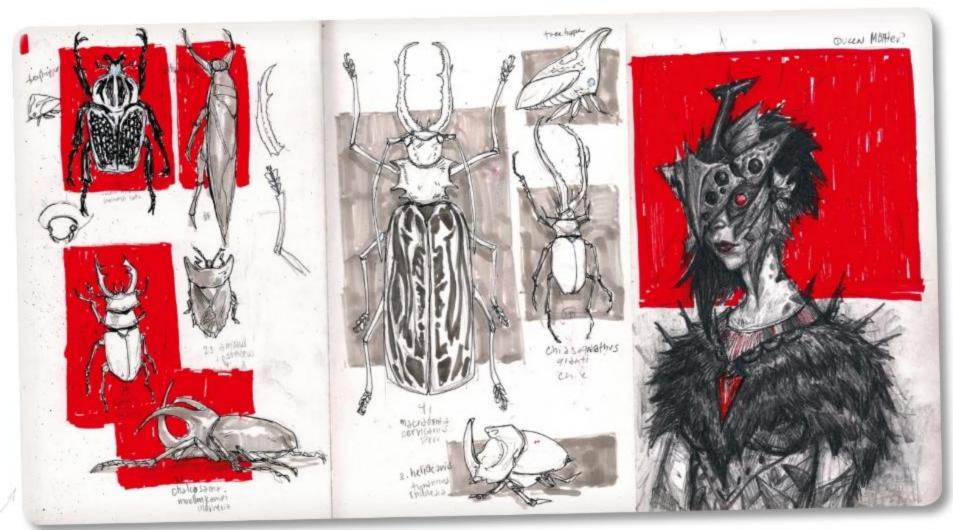
Dawn Carlos



Dawn is a concept artist, illustrator and fine artist from San Francisco. She loves fog, her Telecaster, a good hearty

stout, mossy green forests and those mushroom city-looking things that grow on dead trees. The only place she goes without her sketchbook is the bathroom. She's currently working as a concept artist at WB Games.

www.dawncarlosart.com



INSECTARIUM AND THE QUEEN MOTH-ER

"Studies from the insectarium in the Montreal Botanical Gardens. The Queen MOTH-er was originally a sketch of a woman's face that never quite worked out, so it was abandoned. After seeing all manner of insects I was able to return to it with some fresh ideas on how to salvage it."

SPACEY ROGUES

"I love how far you can push the weirdness of aliens - using animals, insects, shapes and textures but still retain a sense of character and humanity through it all."

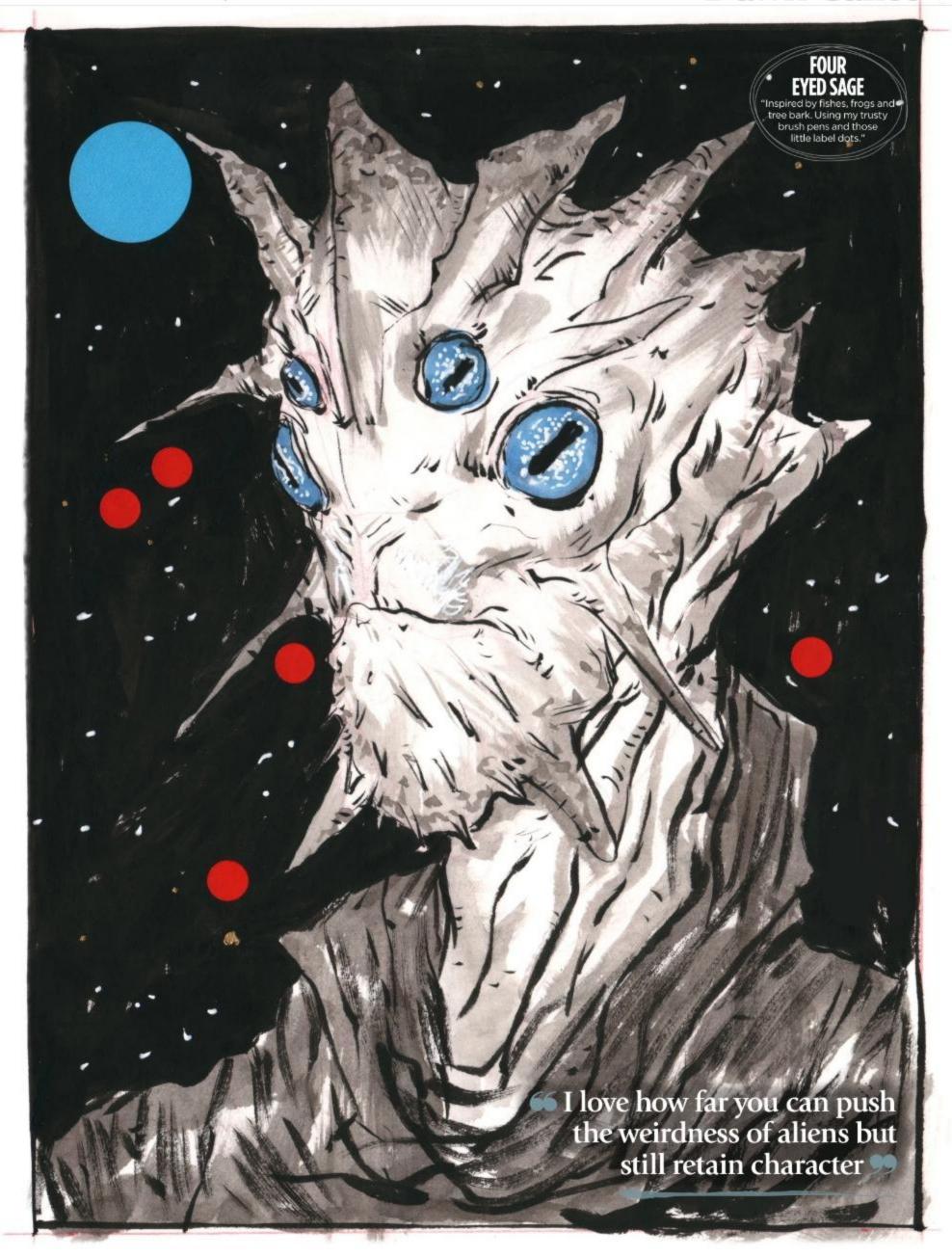




ROOT MOTHER

"From roots and turkey tail mushrooms - rotting, blossoming - all while hiking through Muir Woods,"

Dawn Carlos

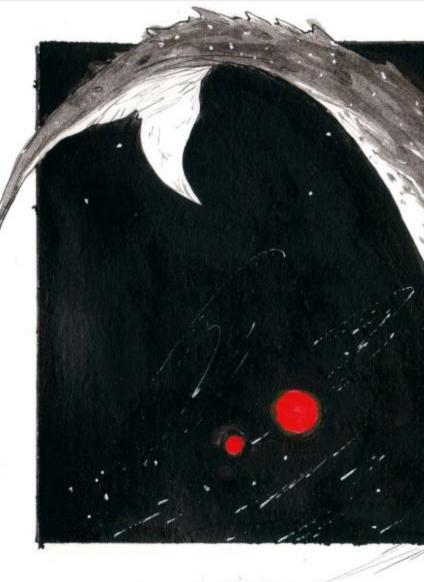


Sketchbooks

YOSEMITE GROVE

"Ink drawing as a gift for my parents, based on a grove I hiked through during my first time in Yosemite."







66 I played the Mass Effect trilogy and my love for all things sci-fi was rekindled 99

CROW BRO

"Starting with the idea of a shoulder-perched pet, this turned into a lone wizard, his familiar and a magical crow claw prosthetic."

Dawn Carlos



Sketchbooks



Dawn Carlos



ALEX THOMAS

Heavy-duty industrial design plays a big part in the futuristic concepts that feature in this English artist's sketchbook

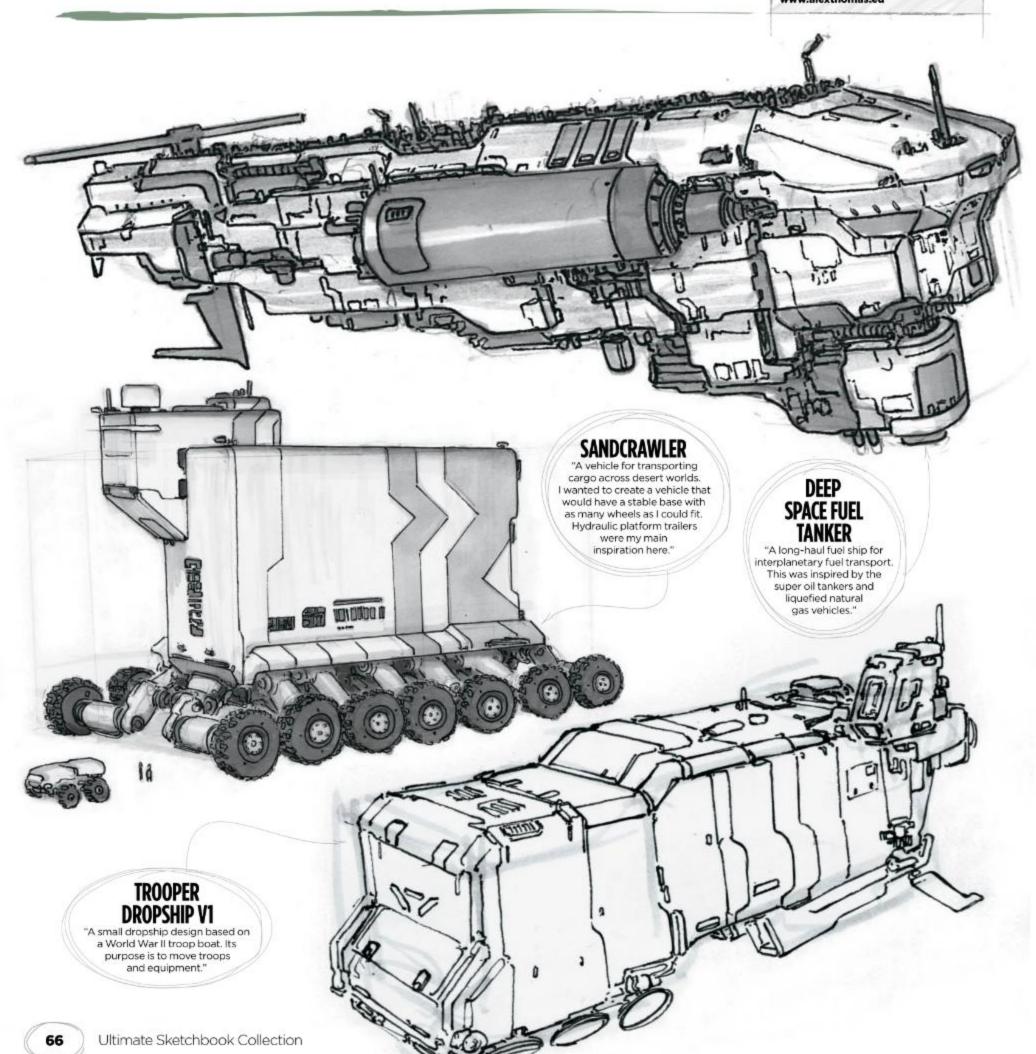
Alex Thomas

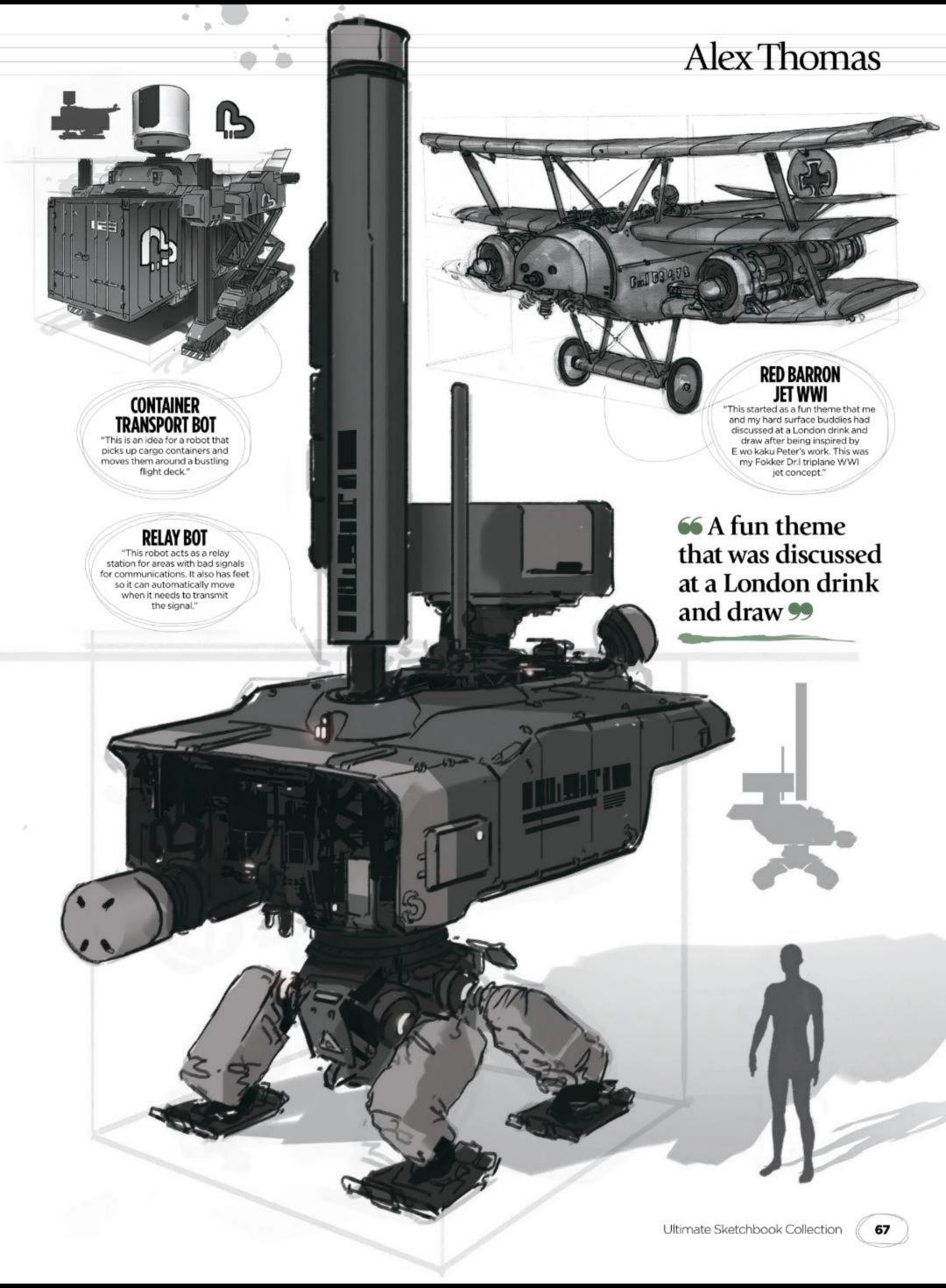
LOCATION: England

Alex describes himself as a freelance concept artist who works on hard surface designs. His work has developed from a love for

machinery and vehicles that filter into his concepts. For the past few years Alex has been freelancing full-time in the video games industry.

www.alexthomas.eu



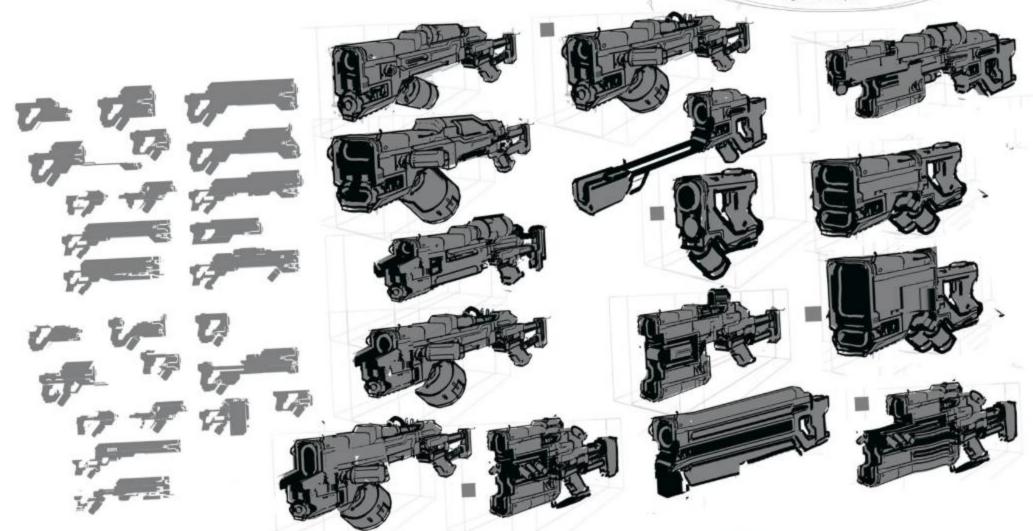


Sketchbooks

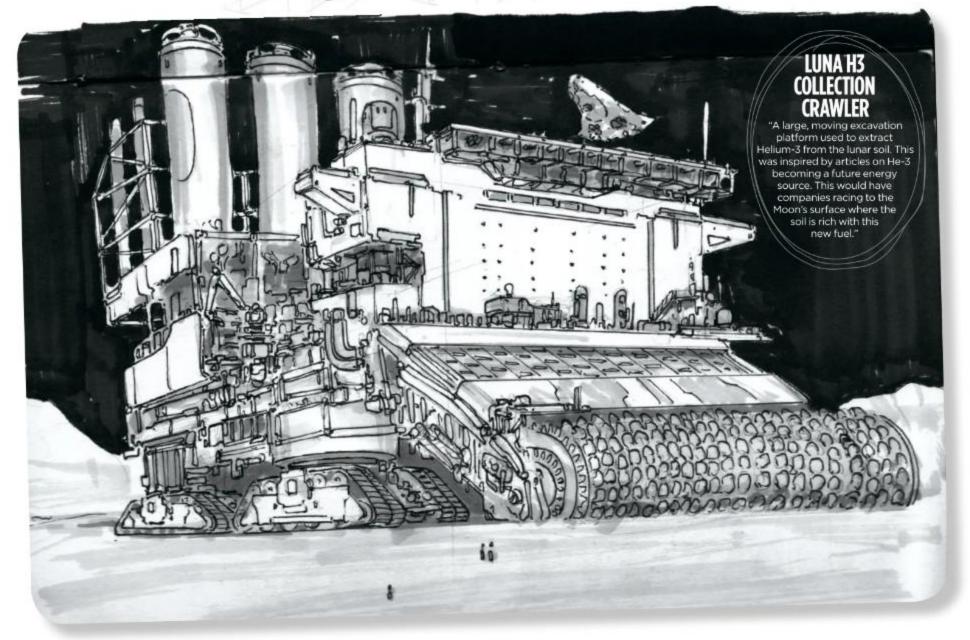


DISTRICT 9 GUNS

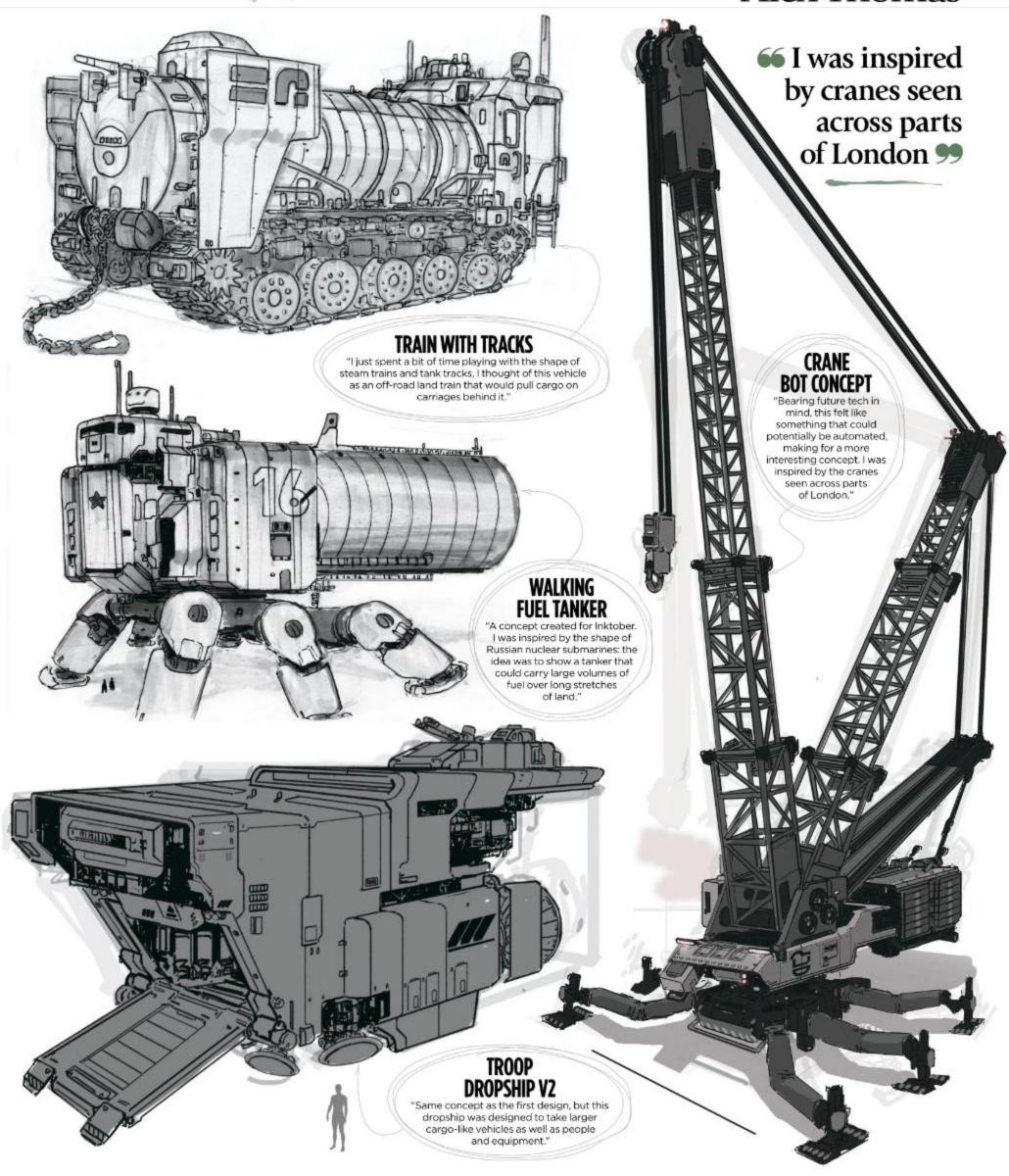
"Having fun playing with shapes while trying to keep in the District 9 universe. I wanted to develop interesting forms that felt alien, yet read like a gun or weapon."



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Alex Thomas



JAKE PARKER

Kooky original characters aplenty here - but you'd expect nothing less from the artist behind the popular Inktober initiative

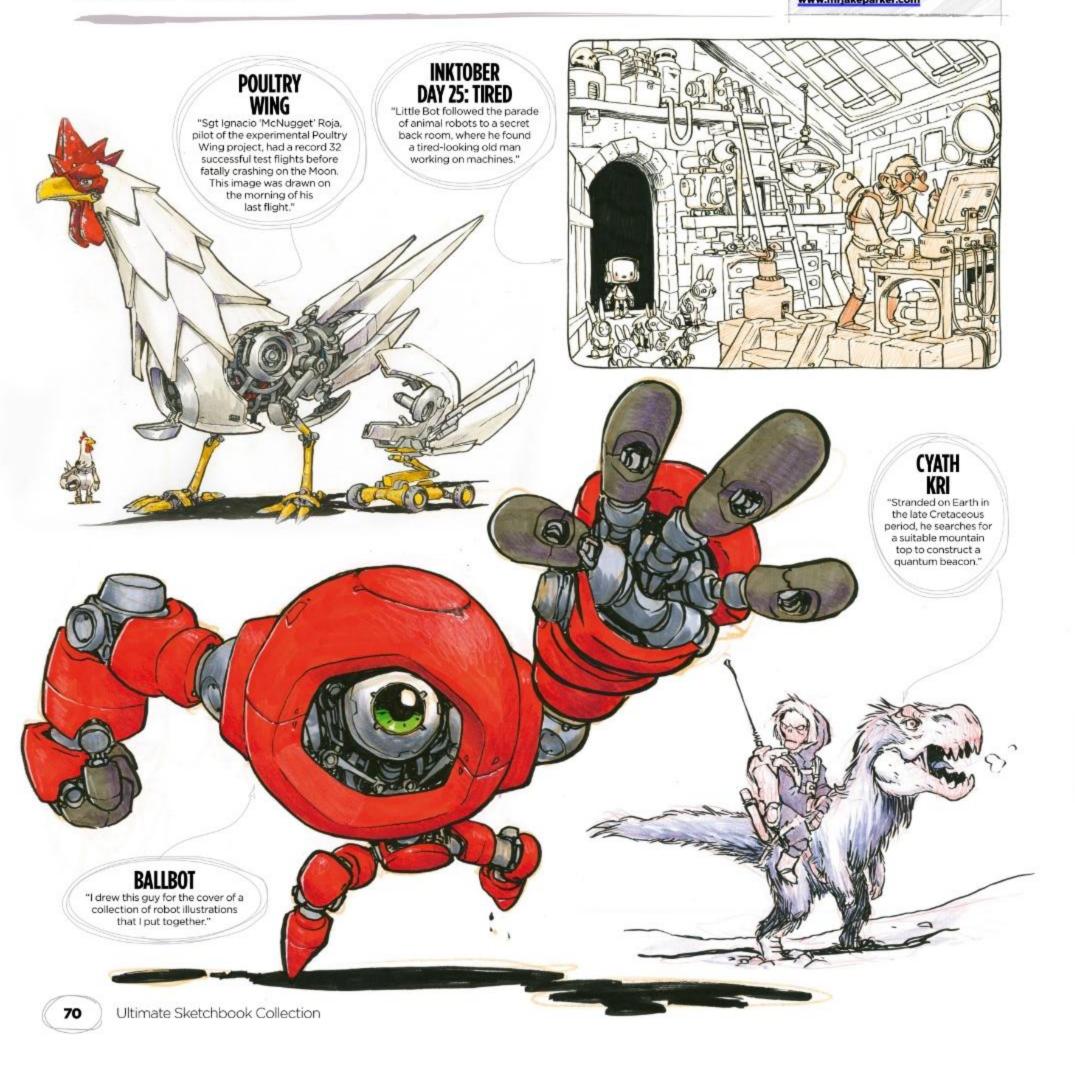
Artist PROFILE

Jake Parker



Perhaps best known as the creator of the month-long art challenge Inktober, Jake has worked in animation, video games,

comic books and children's books. He was the artist on Rocket Raccoon for Marvel comics, the creator of the Missile Mouse graphic novel series, and is currently working on SkyHeart, his latest graphic novel. www.mrjakeparker.com

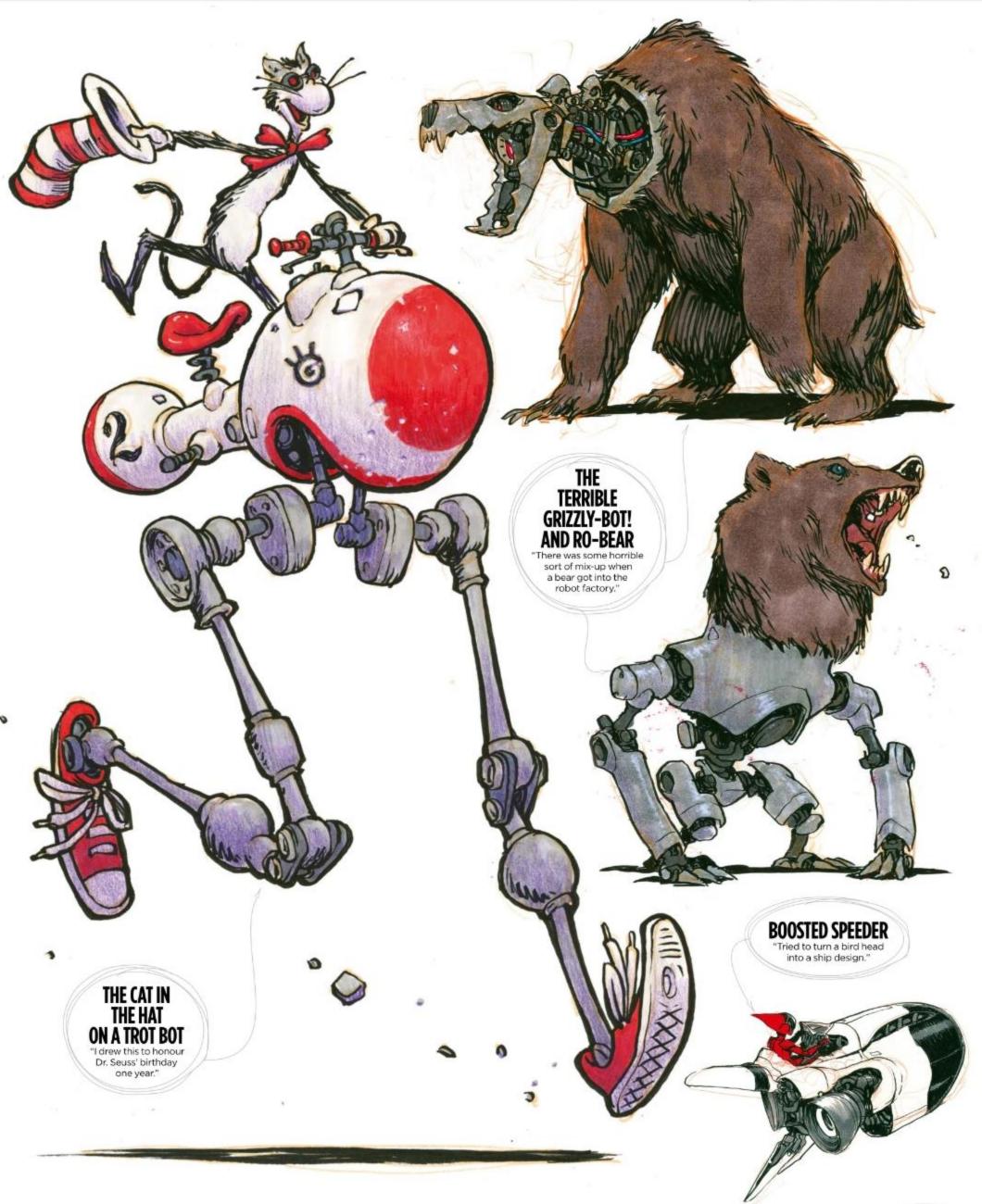




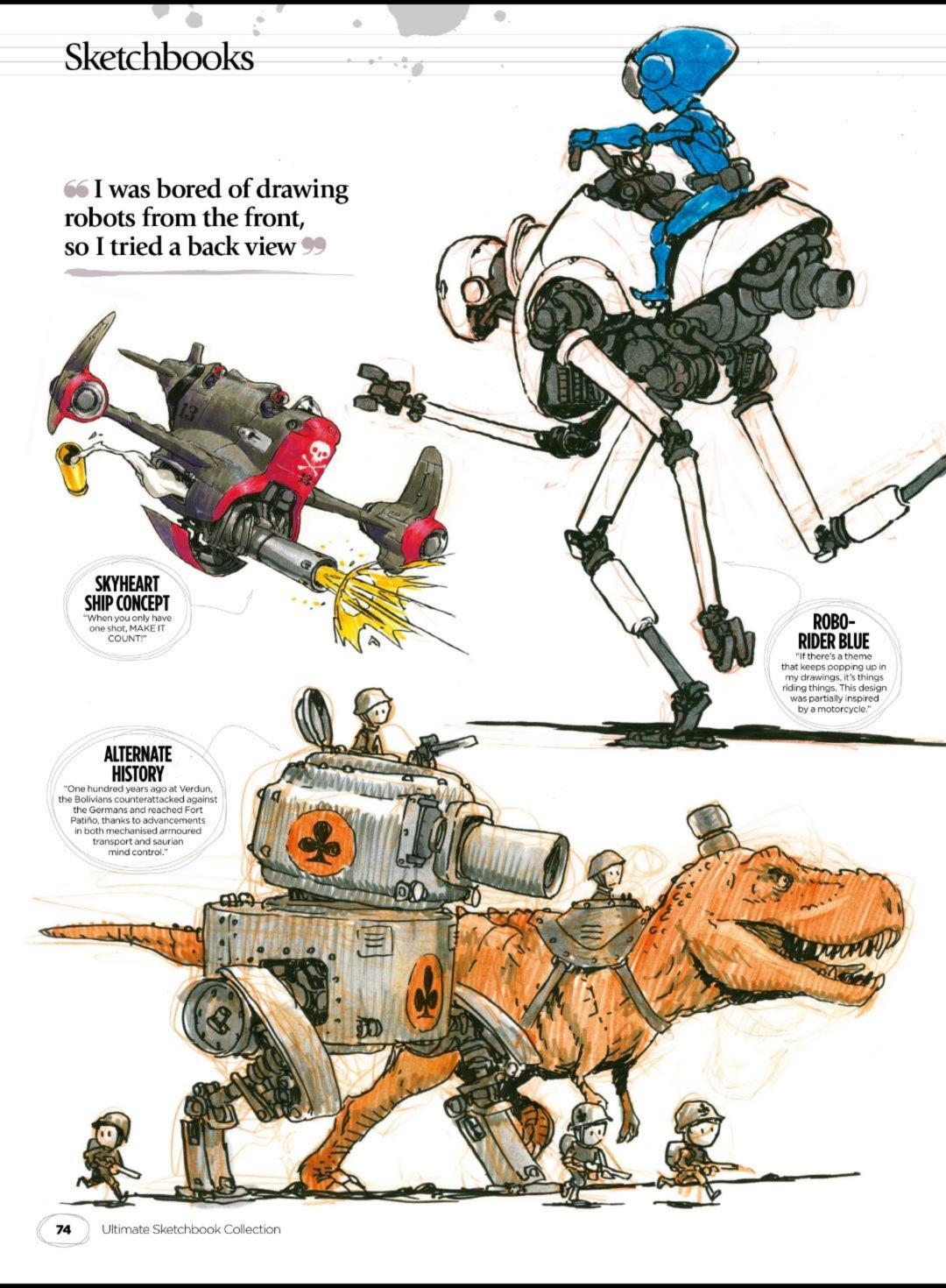
Sketchbooks



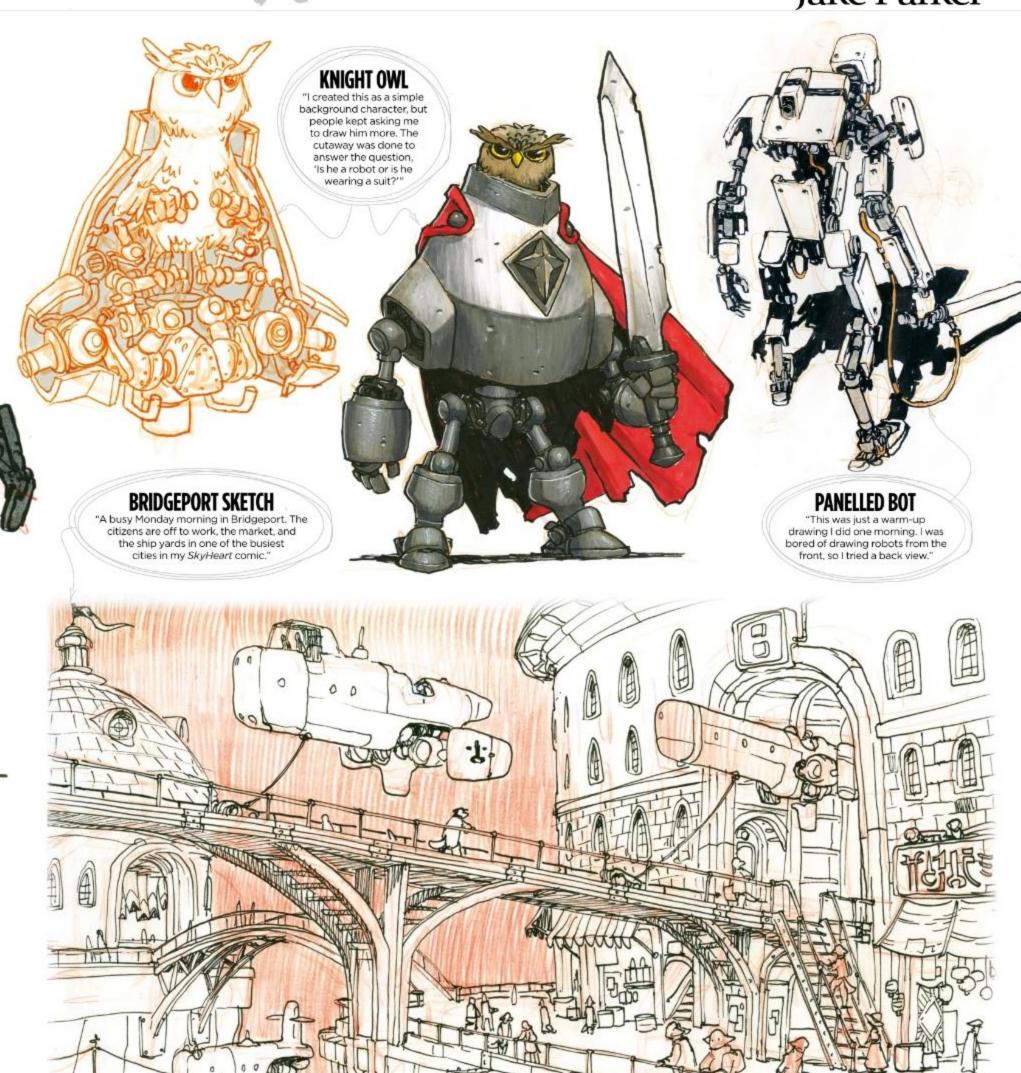
Jake Parker



6 8



Jake Parker



CHRIS CAMPANA

Heavily influenced by fantasy, this comic artist's sketchbook is filled with dragons and mythical beings



Chris Campana LOCATION: US



Chris is a comic artist with credits including IDW and Dynamite. "I try to tell a powerful story through my art, and inspire young

creators," he tells us. www.campanaart.store



"Saja discusses how we control our oath by the choices we make."

LORD CALRO

"Lord Calro is the leader of the dark army, which is also known as The Noctem. He believes the world needs to be cleansed by evil and death."

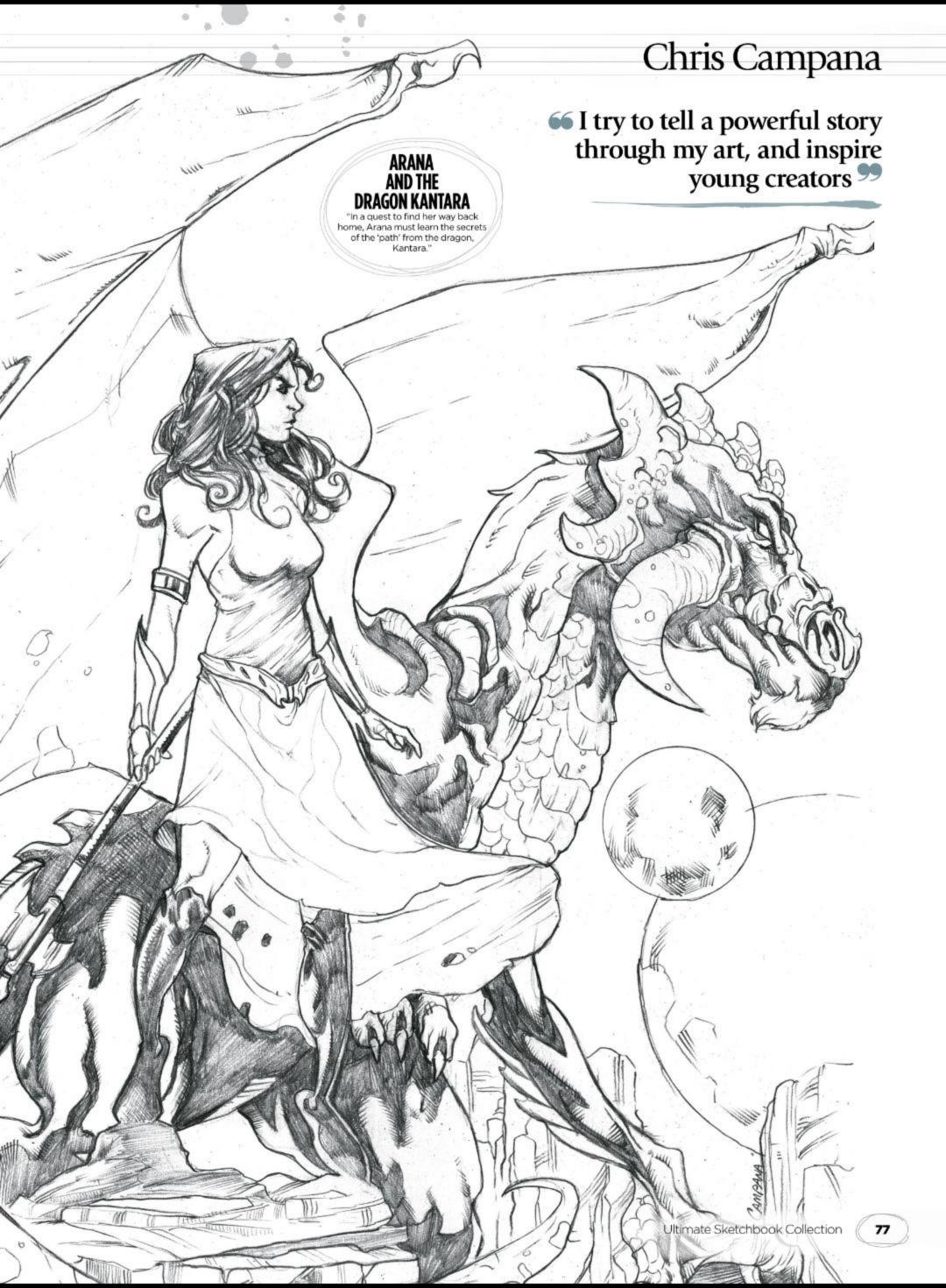




SAJA AND HIS

"Each dragon is matched with a temple and dragon. Together they work to keep the ancient secrets safe and protect the realm."





SAM HOGG

Horns, hats and characters from the web video series Critical Role crop up on a regular basis on this concept artist's sketch pages

Artist

Sam Hogg LOCATION: England



A UK-based concept artist in the video games industry, Sam has worked on a varied number of titles and IPs from Forza

Horizon to Hearthstone, James Bond to Transformers. A Blizzard fan girl and Critter, she's also creator of The Whaler Girl novel and art book project.

www.artofsamhogg.com



Sam Hogg





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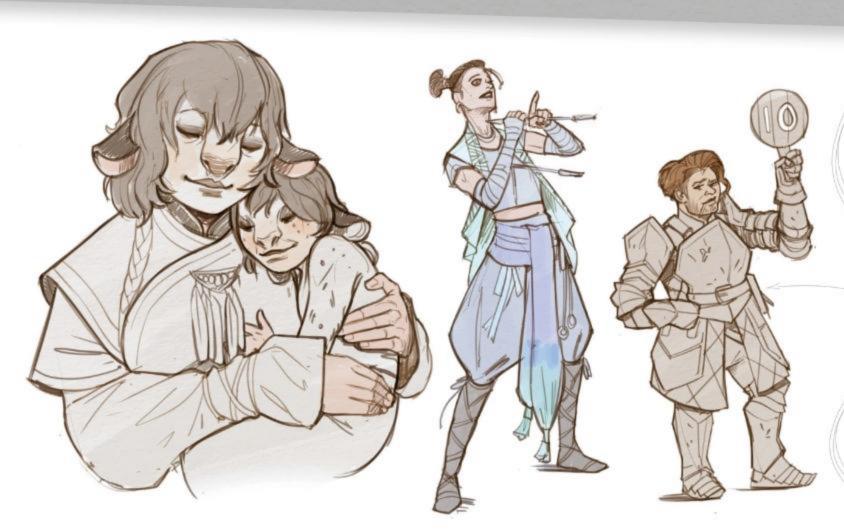
Sam Hogg











6 8

RAVAHN
THUMBNAILS

"A pirate city set among huge rock stacks. I love finding ways to try and make the unbelievable grounded. See https://ifxm.ag/samh-ravahn for a timelapse video of my process."

CRITICAL ROLE

"The larger-than-life characters and narrative antics that feature in *Critical Role* are never far from my sketchbook."



Sam Hogg

66 Horns and headpieces are my go-to comfort zone drawing subjects

DEMONS
"More horns and headpieces! Inspired by Brom, one of the artists whose work sent me on my fantasy art path."



JOEL RONG

Cats are the main feature in this illustrator's sketches, where they are often seen among Japanese buildings



Joel Rong LOCATION: SINGAPORE



Joel is a self-taught illustrator who enjoys sketching and painting Japanese architecture.

He's also a cat lover, and incorporates cats and their unique stories into much of his art.

www.instagram.com/jlron



artwork so far: a combination of Japanese buildings, strange giant people and talking cats! Hopefully I can create a comic series revolving around this theme in the future."



GIANT CAT DISTRACTED

"Sometimes it's hard to find references to sketch, such as the crumbling parts of buildings in this drawing, so I have to use my imagination to mix things up."

JAPANESE HOMES

"The houses in Japan each have their own unique details. There are potted plants, colourful curtains and lots of other small details on each property that make drawing them challenging and fun to sketch."



BLUE FAUN

a character with a long,

elegant form and graceful

flow, but also a very otherworldly nature."

MARTIN ABEL

This illustrator is busy designing creatures for his very own fantasy stories, and his sketchbook bears the fruits of his labours

Artist

Martin Abel LOCATION: Australia



Martin has been freelancing for 15 years, working for comic books, magazines and a wide range of clients. He's

recently delved into creating art for board games with Plaid Hat Games' new title *Crystal Clans*. While taking client jobs here and there, he's now focusing on his own characters and stories, and hopes to bring something out into the world very soon.

www.martinabelart.com

WING

"Just playing with the idea of a different faerie body structure and

66 I wanted to try creating a character with a long, elegant form 99

Martin Abel



CHARACTER DESIGN "A mysterious little fellow

"A mysterious little fellow who can tell your fortune by rolling magic die, but such wisdom comes with a price. A small portion of your soul is his favoured form of currency."



66 When I travel, I like to draw in Moleskine sketchbooks 99

SKETCHING ADVENTURES

"When I travel, I like to draw in small Moleskine sketchbooks, with fine pens and a travel watercolour kit. This page is from my UK travel journal."







Martin Abel





FLOW!

"One of my favourite things to draw is long, flowing hair, so this was really just an excuse to have fun."

MAKE YOUR WYSH
"I drew this to get back into the groove after a long holiday, I liked the character so much that she's woven her way into the story I'm working on, and spawned my current designs for the faeries."

SAI FOO

Here's an artist who's happy to address his perceived illustrative shortcomings in his sketchbook... and it's all the better for it



Sai Foo

LOCATION: Malaysia



Sai has worked in advertising, animation and video game industries. He loves creating dynamic line-art poses, sketching in

his free time and trying out various drawing styles and techniques. The artist readily admits that he struggles with some character poses, and says he still has a lot to learn.

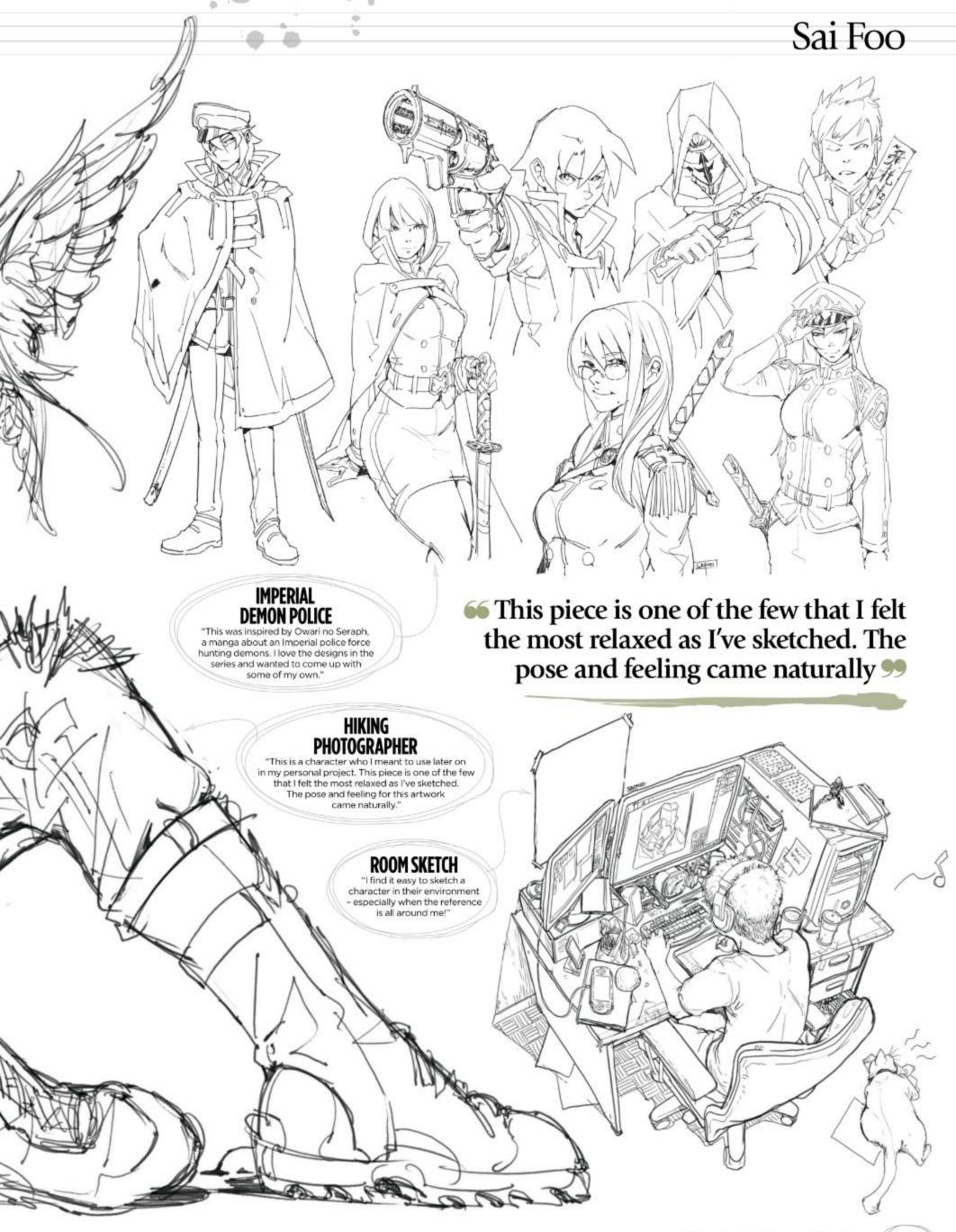
www.artstation.com/sai



Sai Foo

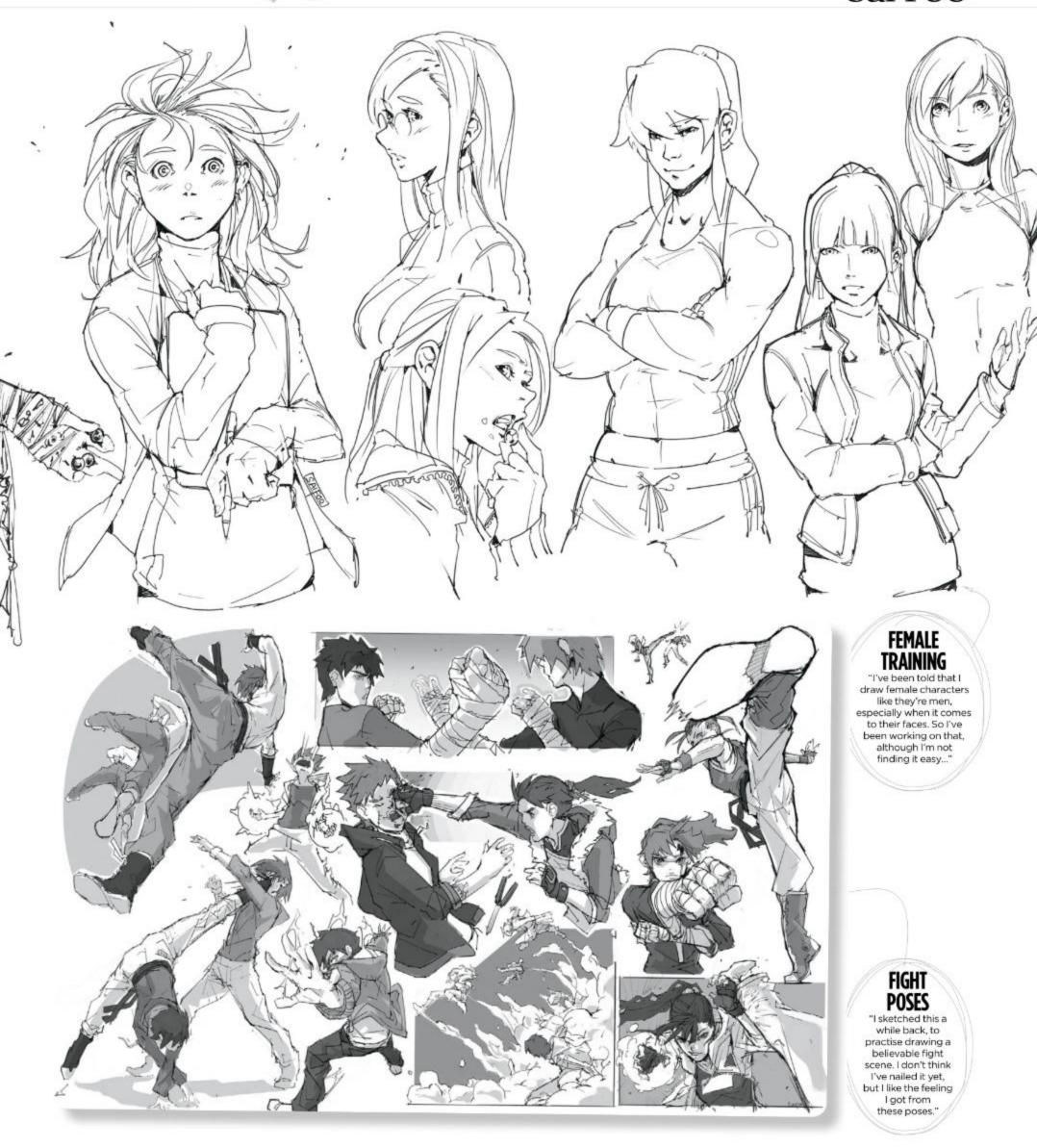








Sai Foo



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JENNA KASS

With a focus on emotion, this artist's sketchbook is filled to the brim with pencil and graphite powder illustrations of loss and love

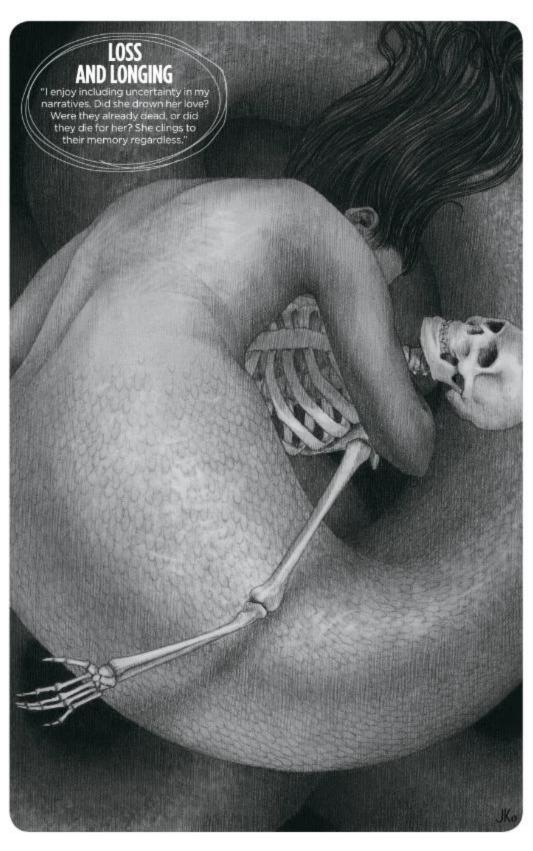






THE QUEEN'S RISING

"A queen is destined to rise and lead the battle to reclaim the crown. Inspired by Rebecca Ross' novel The Queen's Rising to celebrate warrior women from all walks of life."



STEADFAST

"There's so much in the world currently that feels overwhelming. But no matter the odds, it's on us to stand against the onslaught in defiance, however we can." 66 It's on us to stand against the onslaught in defiance, however we can 99

Jenna Kass "When Tristan and Iseuit died and were buried, King Mark separated their graves. But ivy grew between them, weaving them together; even in death they remained steadfastly entwined." Ultimate Sketchbook Collection

Ultimate Sketchbook Collection

100

DARIA THEODORA

This illustrator uses her sketchbook for visualising her ideas. Even if they remain there as rough drawings, the art is worth exploring

Daria Theodora



Daria's works feature delicate hand-drawn ink drawing, to which colours are applied digitally or traditionally. She was a

gold medallist in the Gallery category of the Society of Illustrators of Los Angeles' (SILA) 56th competition, and has been featured in Spectrum. In her spare time she enjoys leisurely strolls in the woods, biking and travelling.

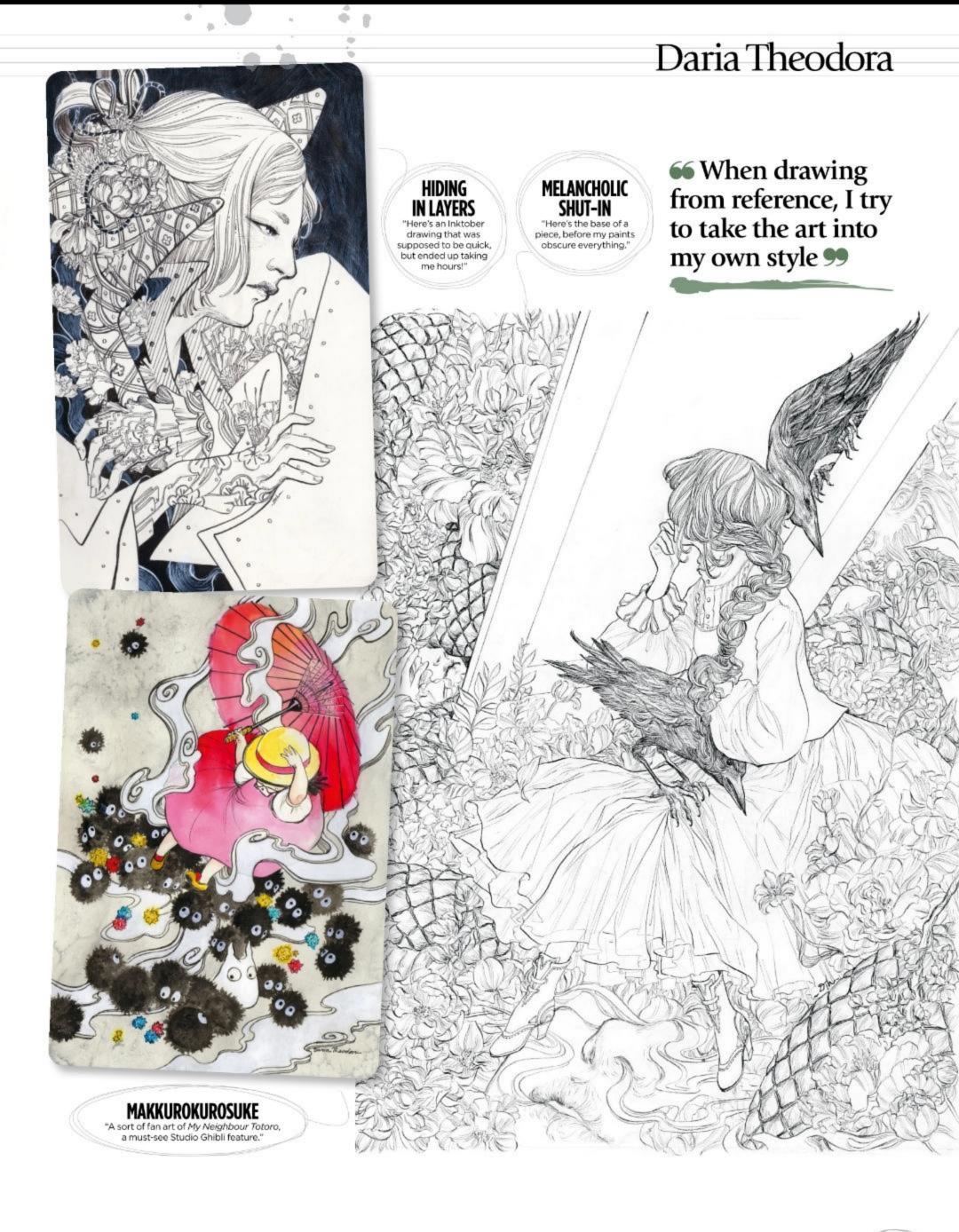












MICHAL KUS

Vehicles from an alternative take on World War II jostle for space with sci-fi craft in the pages of this concept artist's sketchbook

Artist

Michal Kus LOCATION: Poland



Michal is a concept designer, illustrator, educator and co-founder of Focal Point School. He's worked in the

entertainment industry since 2011, spending half of his career in-house for various studios and the other half as a freelancer. His clients include Platige Image, Valve, Disney and EA. In his spare time he loves to create designs for his personal project, Project: 1952. www.artstation.com/michalkus

INTERPLANETARY INTERCEPTOR

"This design, done in ink and markers, has the familiar form factor of the TIE fighter from Star Wars. I tried to experiment with how far I could push the design language of something that was already well established in our pop culture."

CDACECHID

"Here's a set of exploration sketches that I did as a recorded demo for my CGMA class. I focused on how to depict shapes efficiently in a short amount of time while maintaining a decent level of detail."

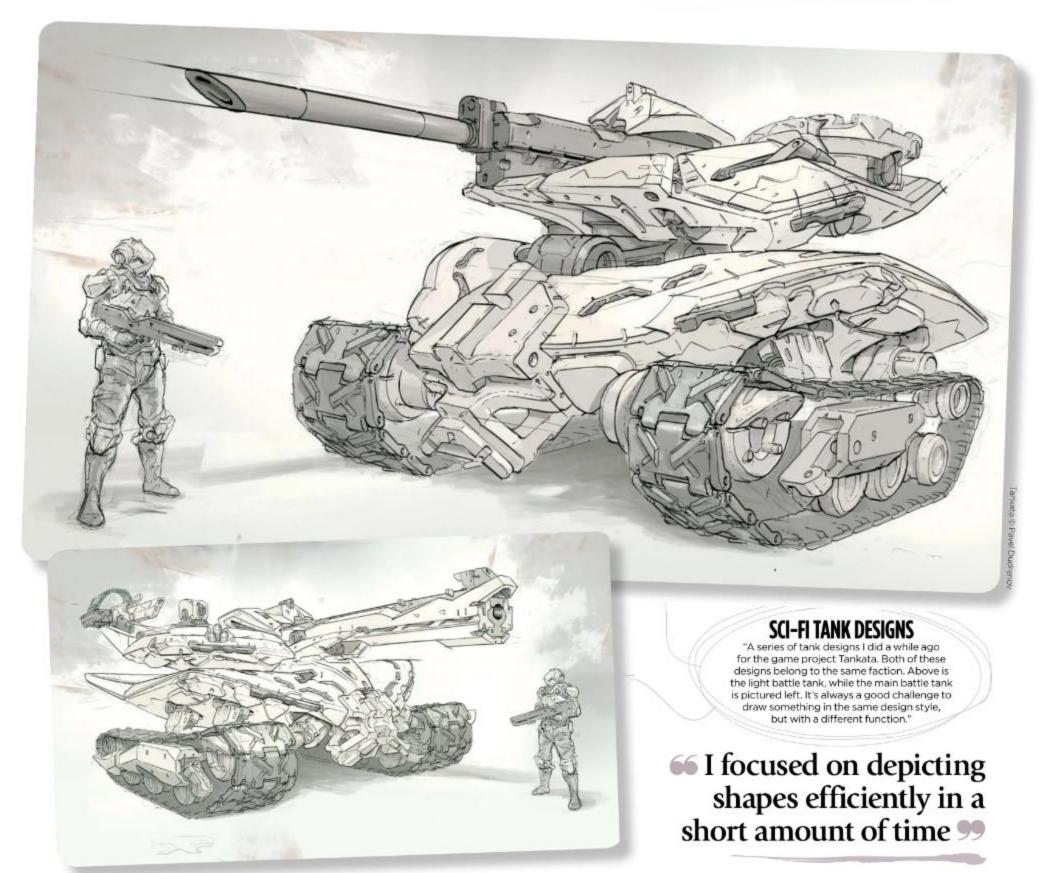
RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE

"One iteration of my armoured scout car that I'm designing for the German army. It's from my personal project, Project: 1952. I want to keep the look and feel of the technology grounded to World War II, but with fresh twists and visual hooks. I find that designs grounded in reality are harder to do than





Michal Kus







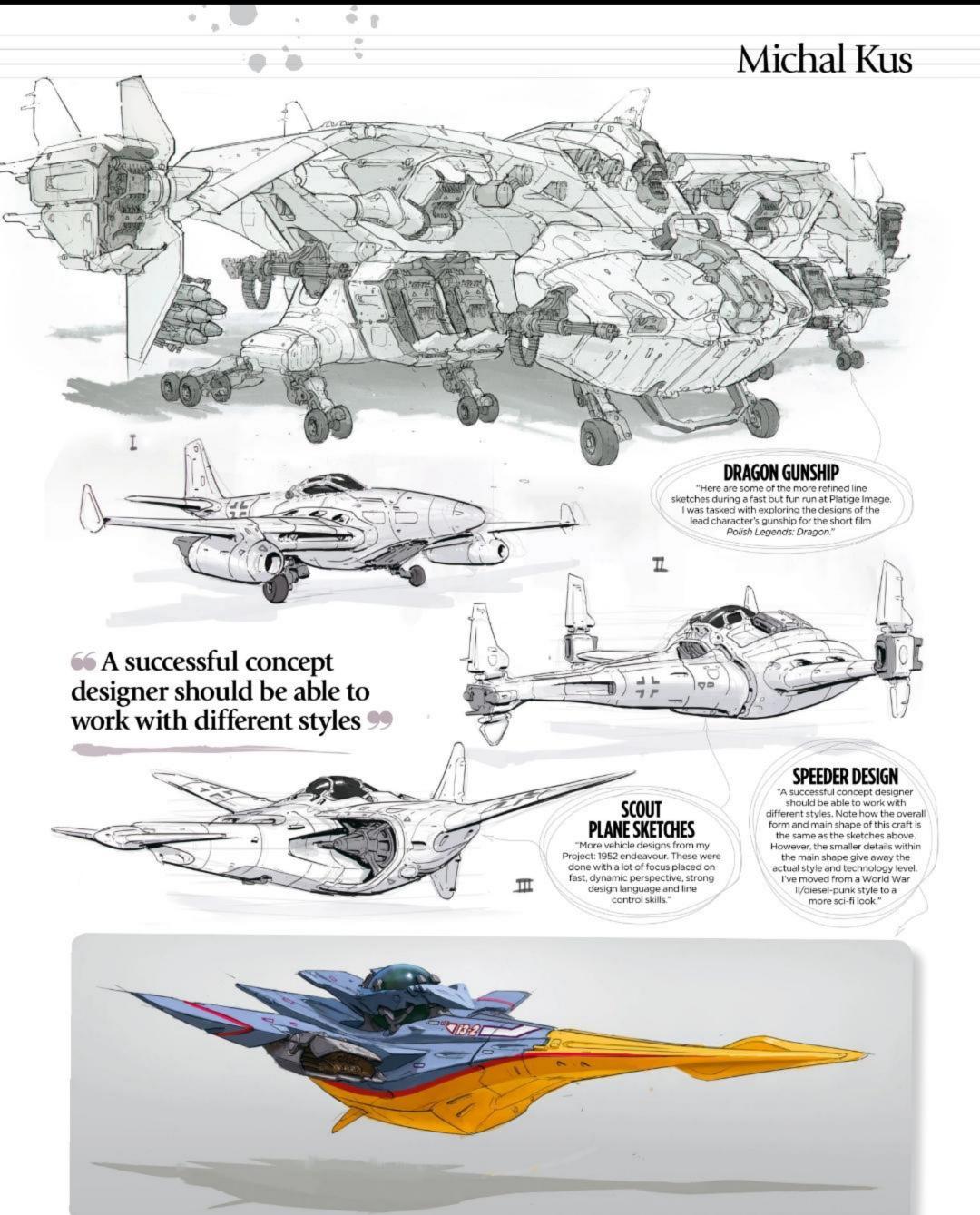
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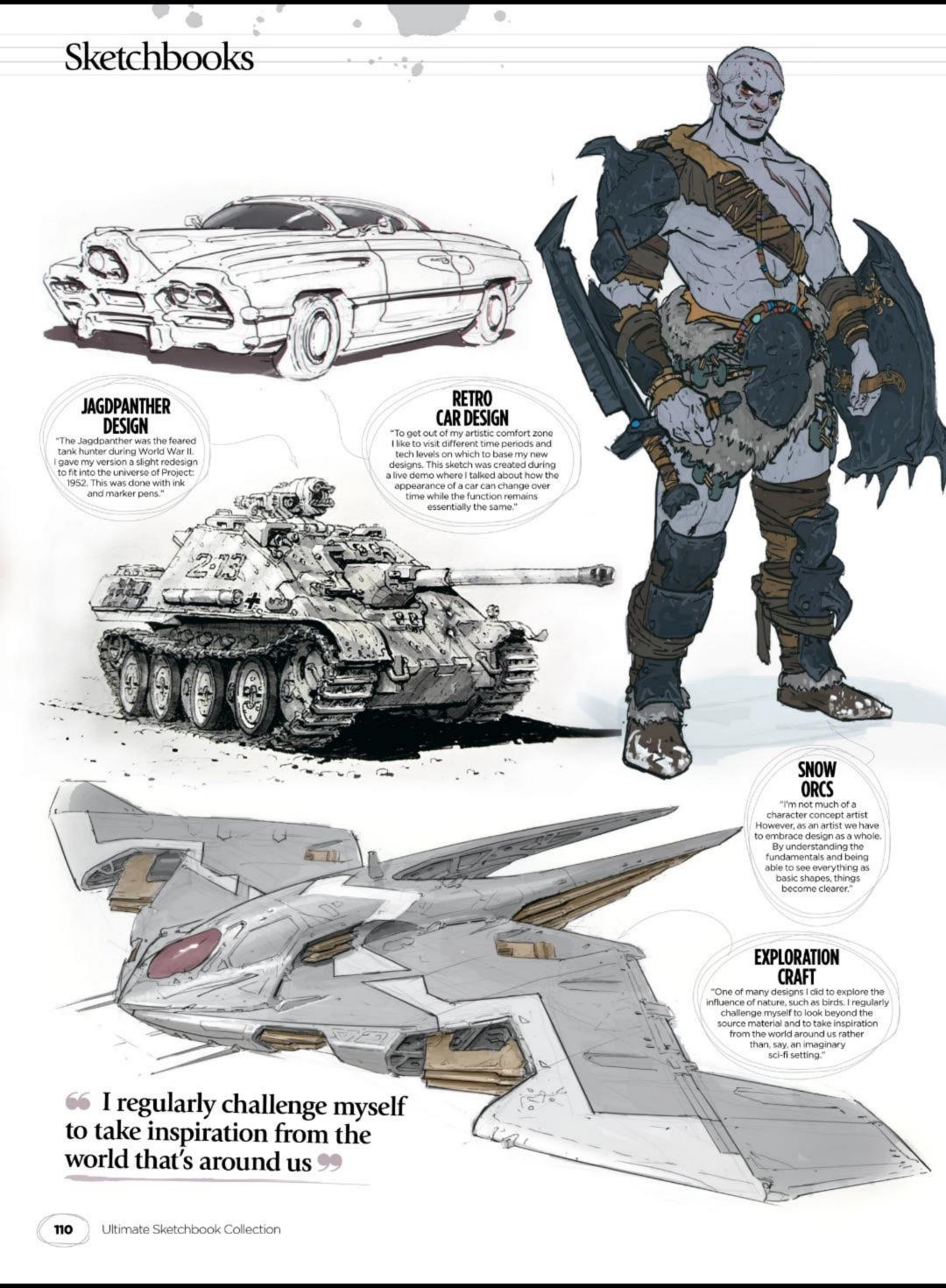
TRANSPORT SPACE SHIPS

"These were done as live demos during my class at Focal Point School. We focus on design language, its philosophy and on the core foundations, rather than what tools to use. These are ideas we tend to forget as we try to become successful concept designers."

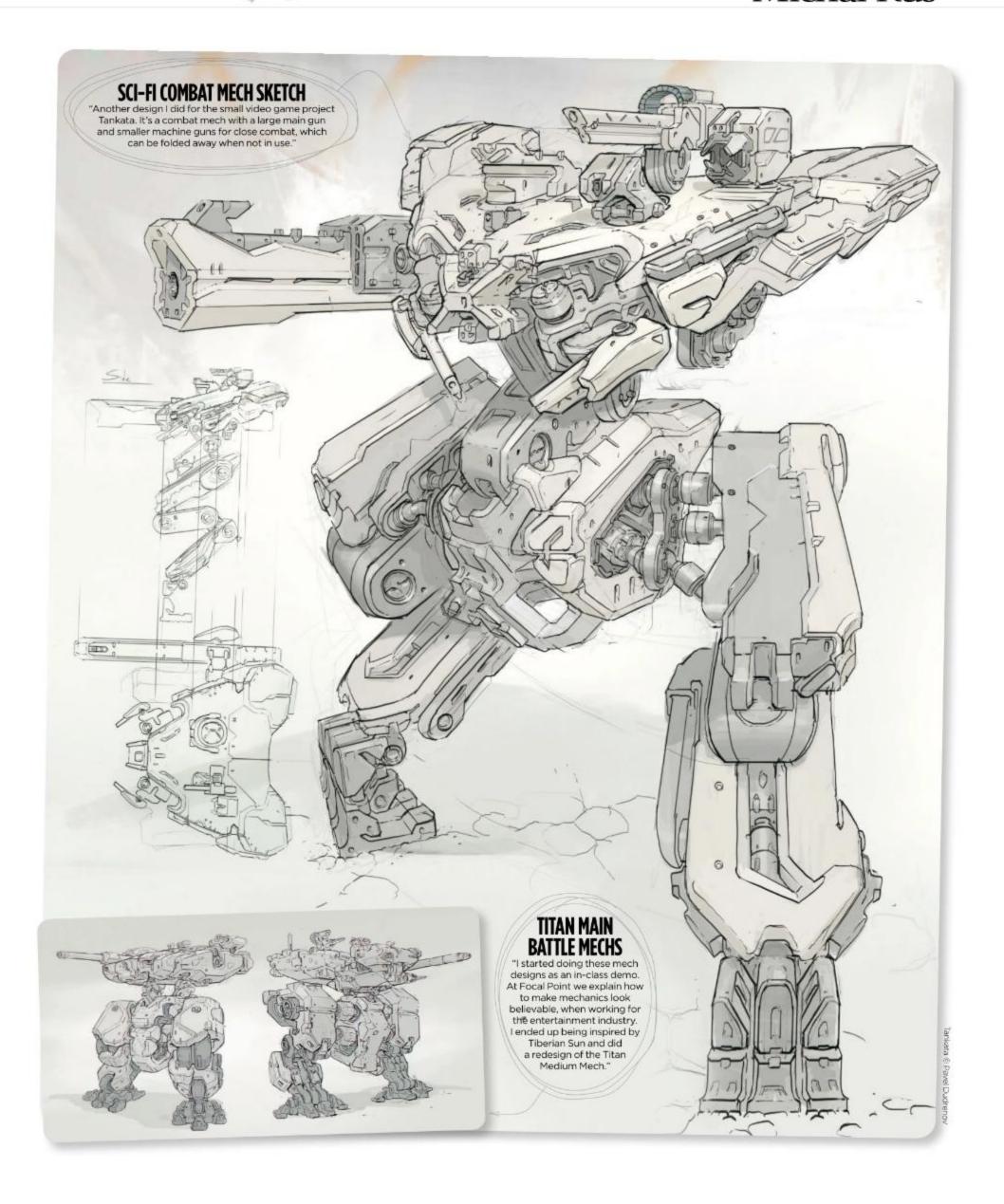








Michal Kus



TRENT KANIUGA

The veteran concept artist takes us through his ideations for games, personal speed sketches and impractical collection of battle axes



Trent Kaniuga



Trent's 25-year art career began in comics on the self-published *Creed*, before he moved to Marvel to work on *Ghost Rider*

and Marvel Knights. He then became a video game concept artist, and spent time at Capcom (Final Fight: Streetwise), Blizzard (World of Warcraft expansions and Diablo 3) and Riot Games (Symmoner's Rift). Now he runs Aquatic Moon, an independent visual studio that he founded on 2013. www.artstation.com/trentkaniuga

MAGE Shopkeeper

"Blue-sky sketching for a shop in Summoner's Rift. I wanted to draw a magical creature that wasn't a Yordle."



HEAVY CYBORG

"This was commissioned by Wacom to showcase its tablet technology. I mixed the *Metal Gear* design ethic with oversized proportions."



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SHOPKEEPER

"A rejected concept from
Summoner's Rift. I thought
putting underwear on his head
was interesting. Apparently, not interesting enough."

SAMURAI WARRIOR

"I wanted to create a painting in the Japanese Sumi-e style, and then integrate mechanical cyberpunk elements."















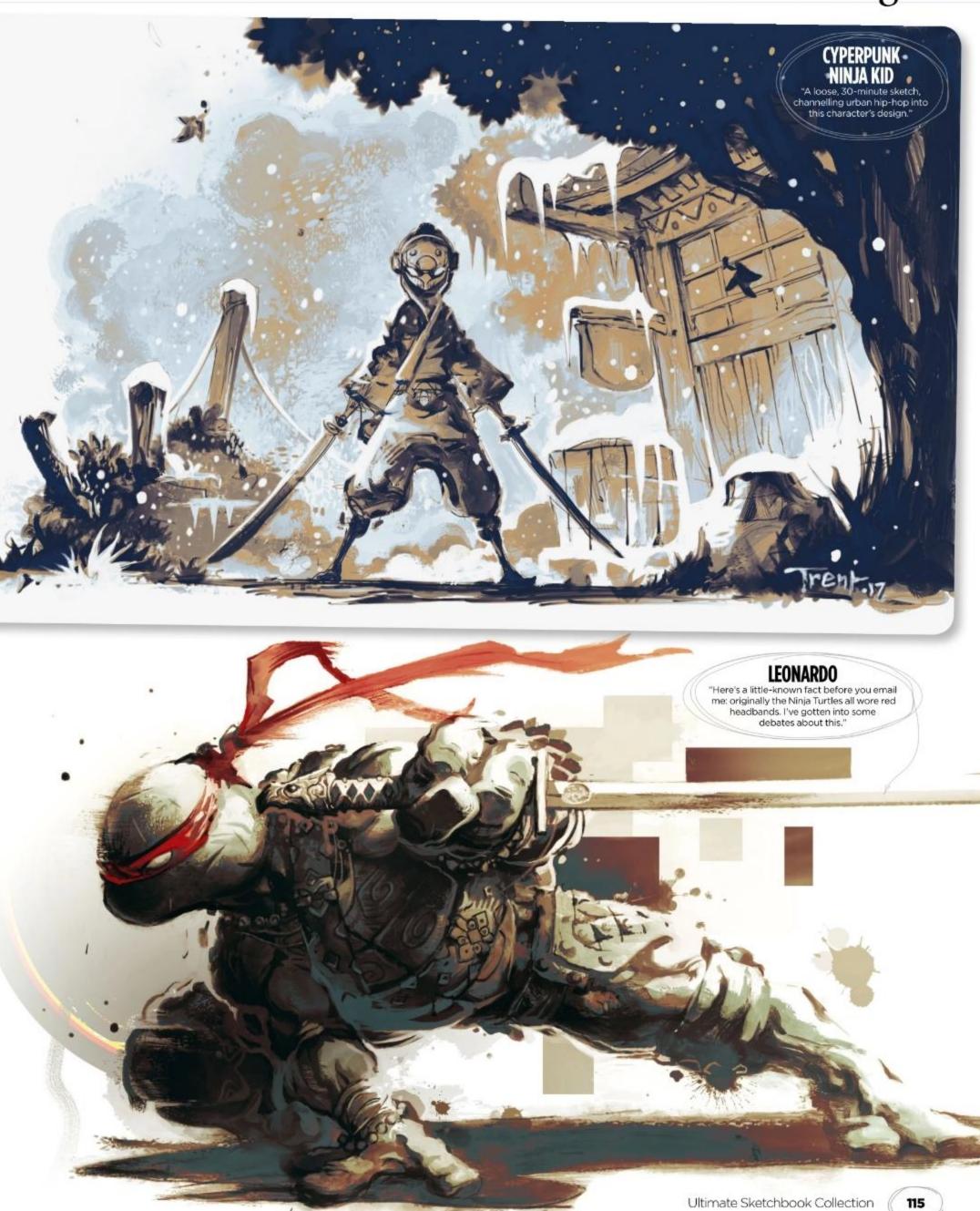


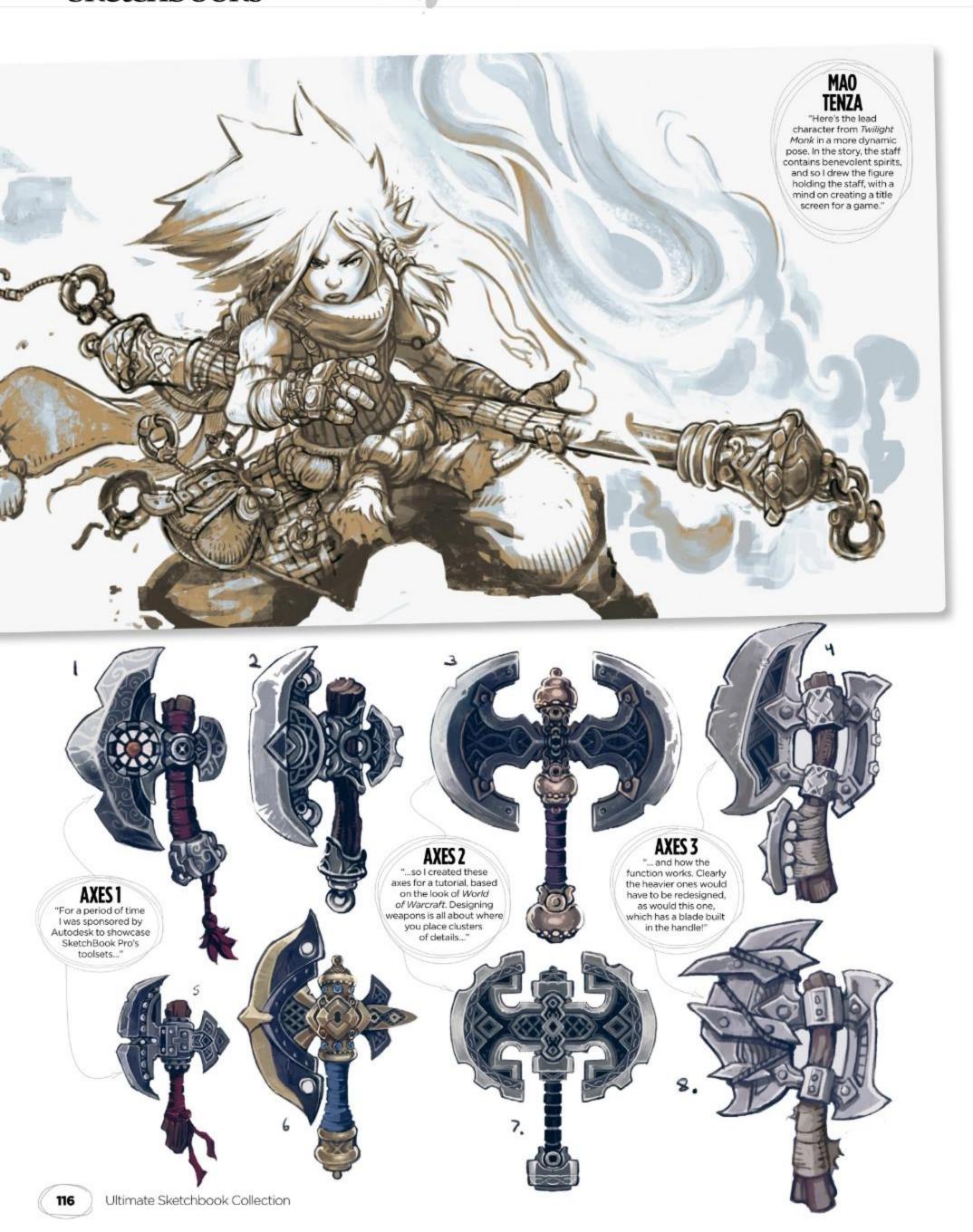


TOWER REDESIGNS

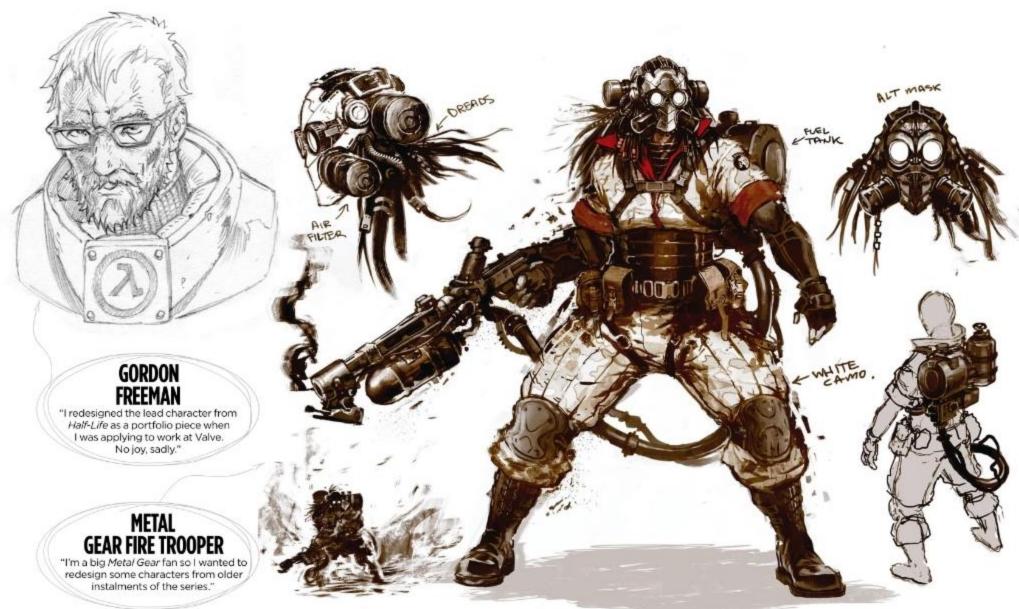
"Some of the explorations created when we were redesigning Summoner's Rift. When I'm doing a design I try to think of the key elements, eliminate the unnecessary, focus on the function, and ask how can I give it a unique identity."

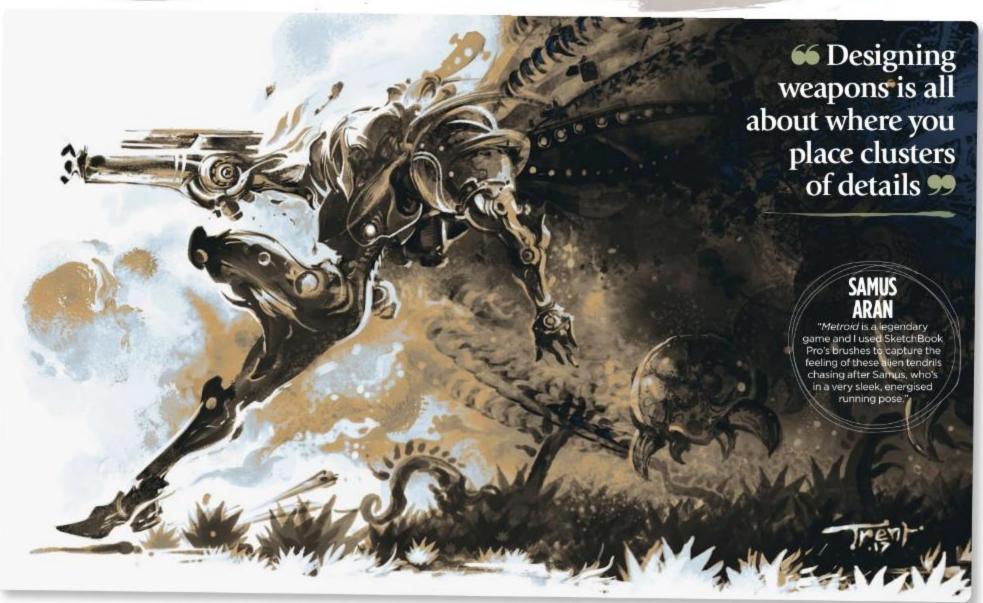
Trent Kaniuga





Trent Kaniuga





ELISE HATHEWAY

Future tech and mythological mash-ups mix with grumpy oldsters and juvenile monster hunters on this animation artist's sketch pages

Artist PROFILE

Elise Hatheway

LOCATION: Canada



Elise is a vis dev artist from New Orleans with seven years of experience in the animation industry. She works at Animal Logic in

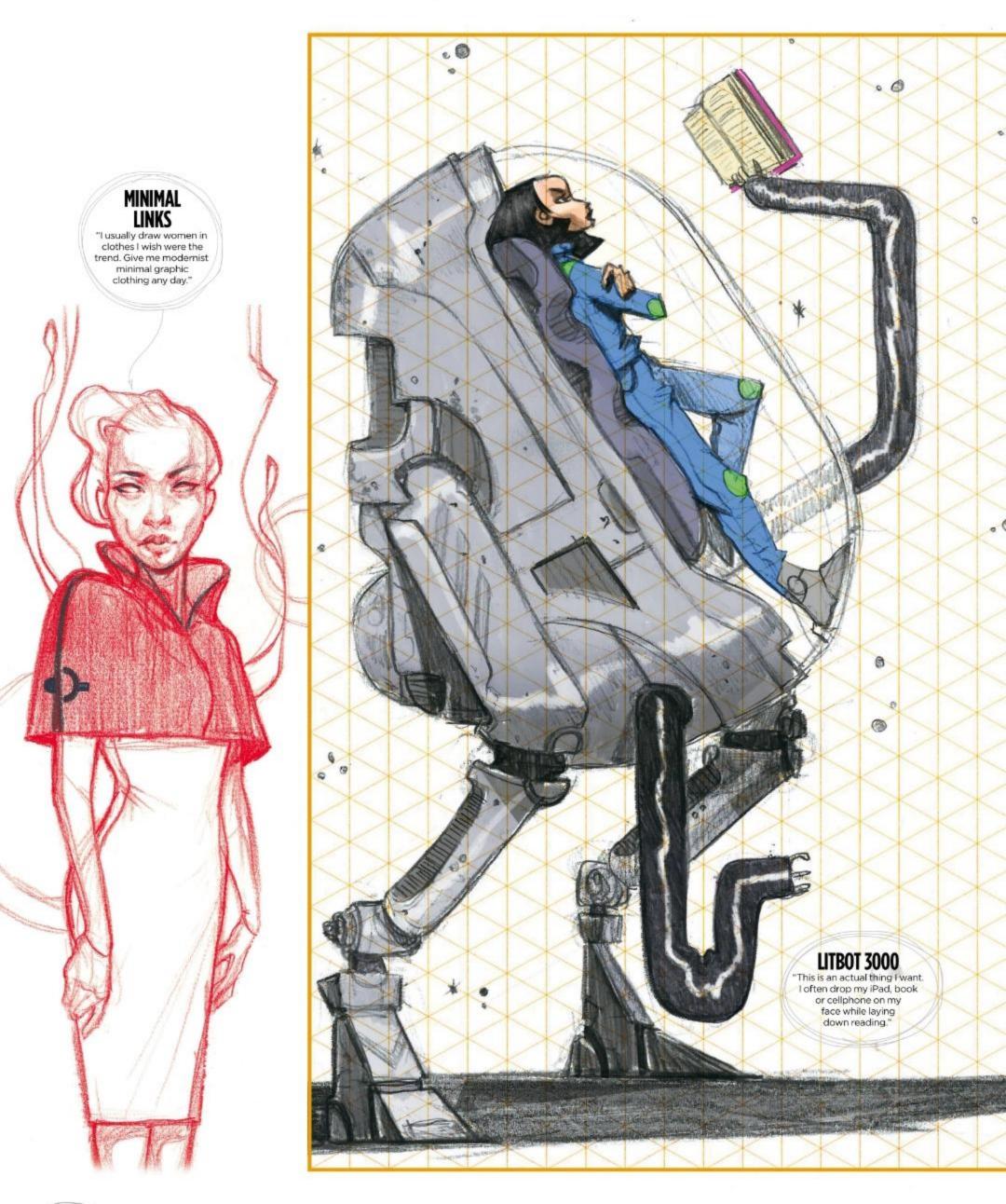
Vancouver worked on the second Lego Movie. Some of her other film credits include Book of Life, Free Birds and Rock Dog. Elise has worked with several award-winning studios including Disney, Warner Bros., Animal Logic, Reel FX and Duncan Studio. www.elisehathewayart.com













LORENA LAMMER

Classic fantasy themes are mixed with a dark undercurrent to produce a beguiling range of sketches and visual explorations

LOCATION: Germany



Lorena is a freelance illustrator and concept artist based in Germany. She works mostly digitally,

but loves sketching traditionally - especially with ink. When she isn't painting or drawing, she spends her time with friends, reading, playing video games and entertaining her two crazy cats. www.lululana.com





"I love illustrating things that are surreal and magical, even if it's just in a test drawing like this one."

"I came up with this drawing while listening to the song 'Carnival of Rust' by Poets of the Fall."

Lorena Lammer

l'LL BE WAITING
"I often experience sleep paralysis episodes, being watched by an unknown presence while asleep."

HERO'S SORROW

"Peter S Beagle wrote that great heroes need great sorrows and burdens, or half their greatness goes unnoticed."



66 I love illustrating things that are surreal and magical, even if it's just in a test drawing 99

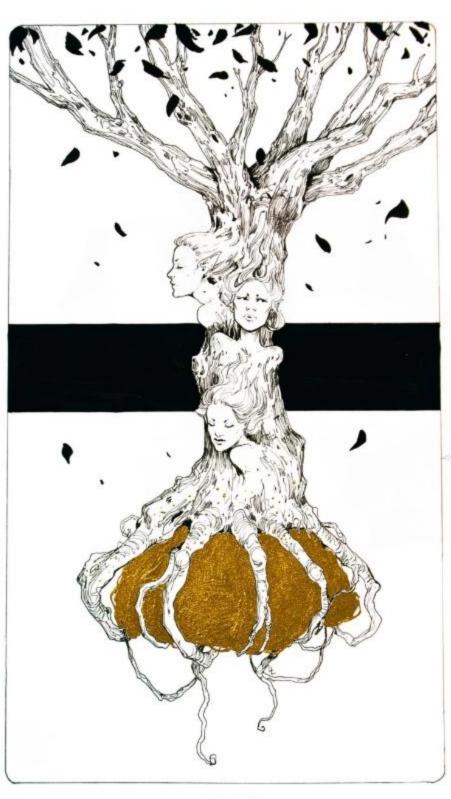
COLD WIND

"I was always fascinated by the tales about the Kelpie, which inspired me to draw this piece."



Sketchbooks 66 Not everything is as beautiful on the inside as it is on the outside 99 CARRION "This piece is about how not everything is as beautiful on the inside as it is on the outside."

Lorena Lammer



6 8



STRANGE TREES

"I love drawing trees and faeries, so here I combined both elements. Basically it's trees coming to life in the form of nymphs."

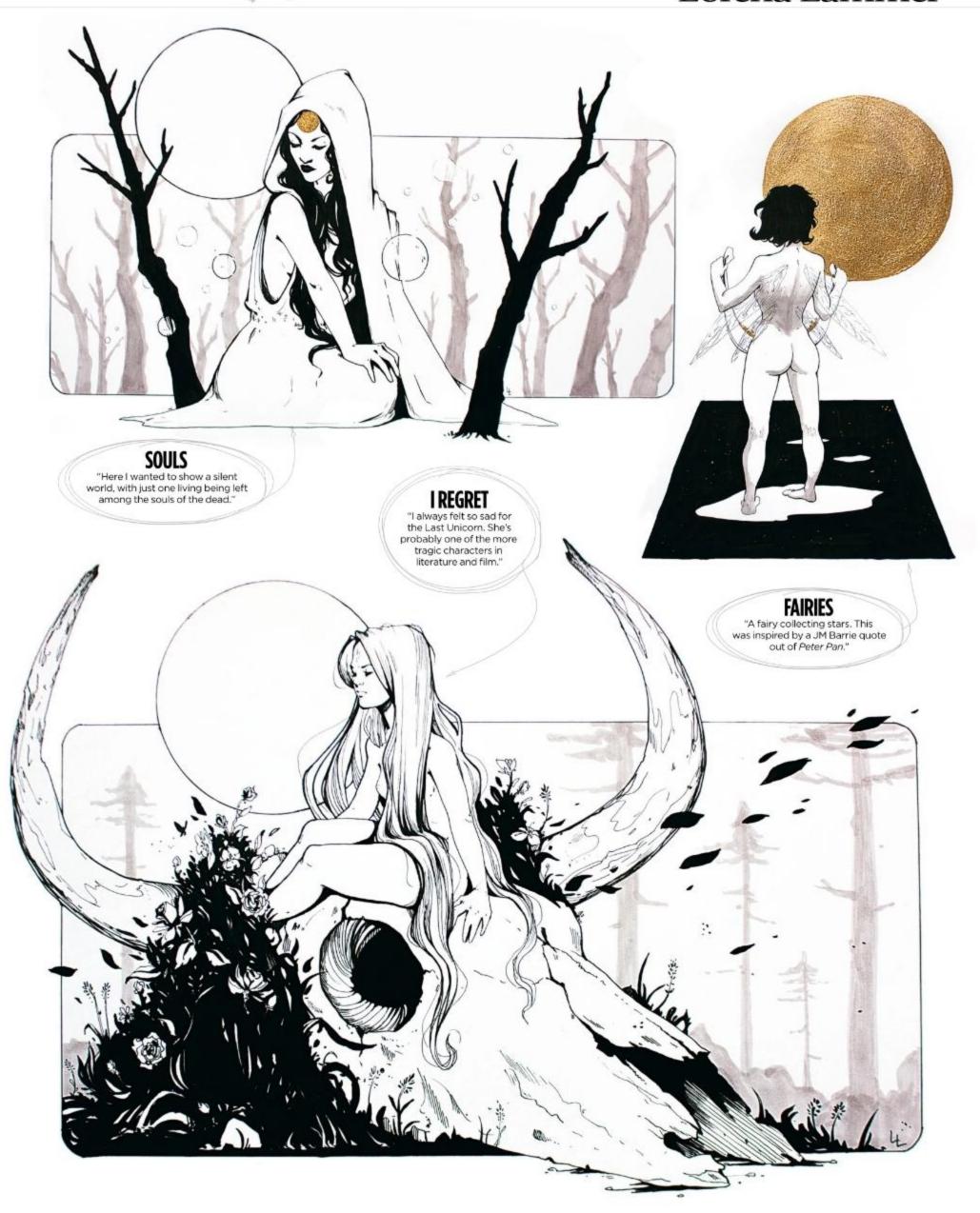
SOONER OR LATER

"Of course this one is inspired by Alice In Wonderland, but this bottle isn't actually labelled 'Poison'..."



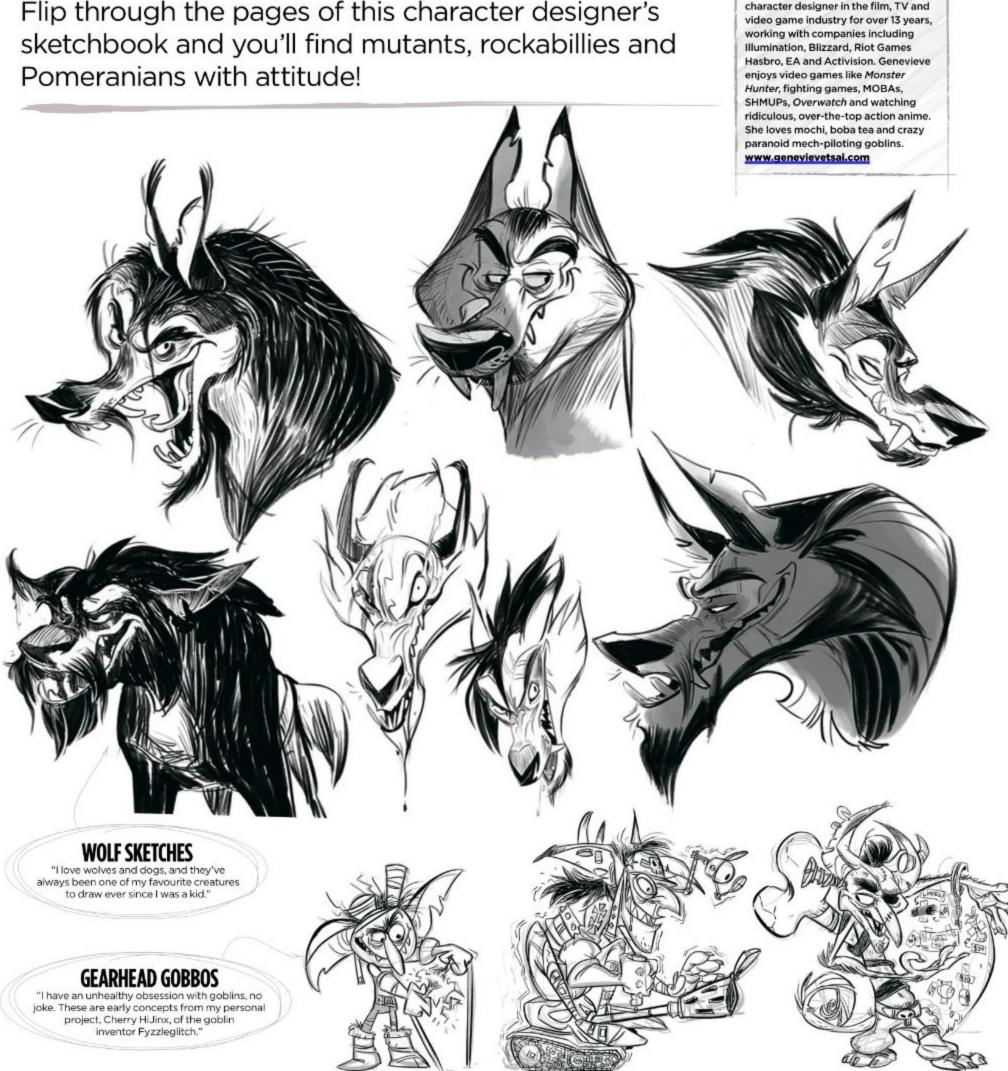


Lorena Lammer



GENEVIEVE TSAI

Flip through the pages of this character designer's

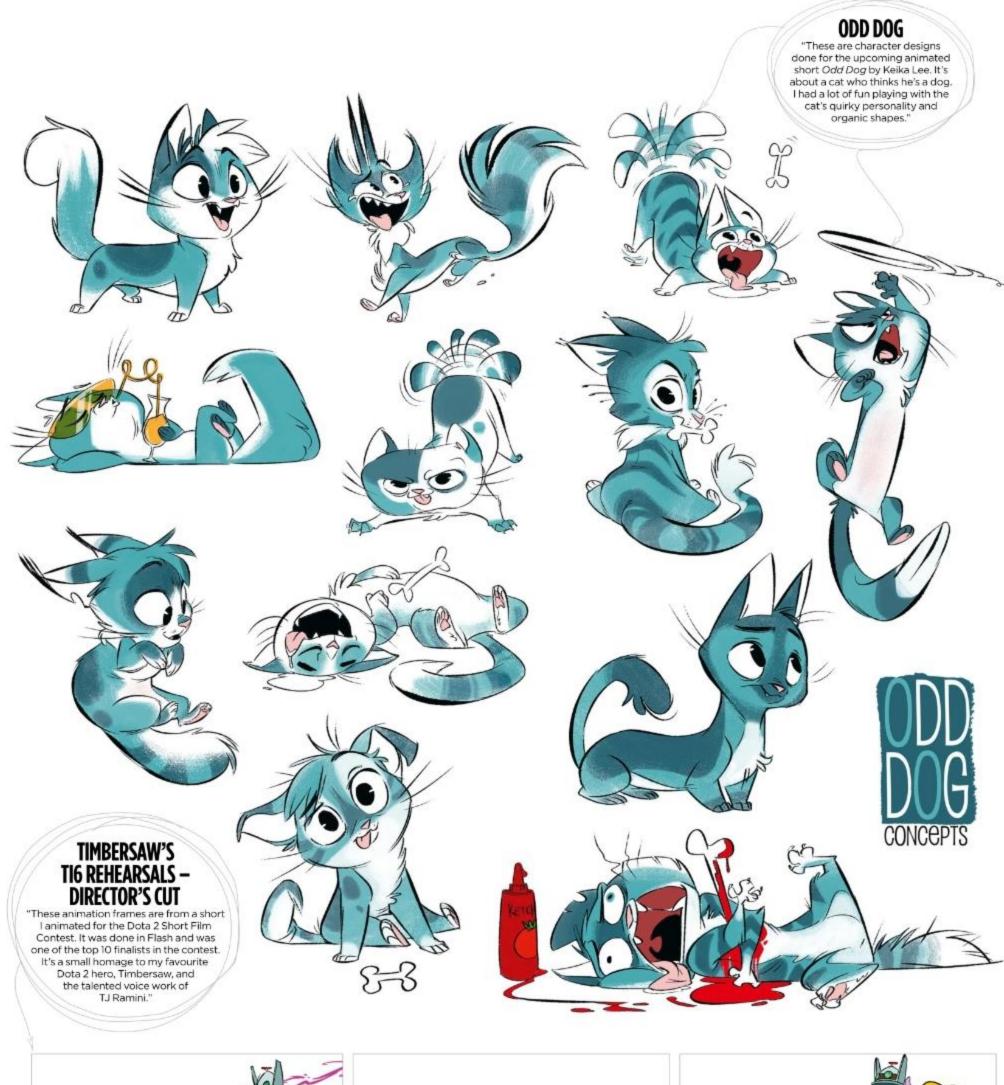


Genevieve Tsai

Genevieve is a lead character designer on the upcoming Animaniacs reboot at Warner Bros. Animation. She's been a

Genevieve Tsai

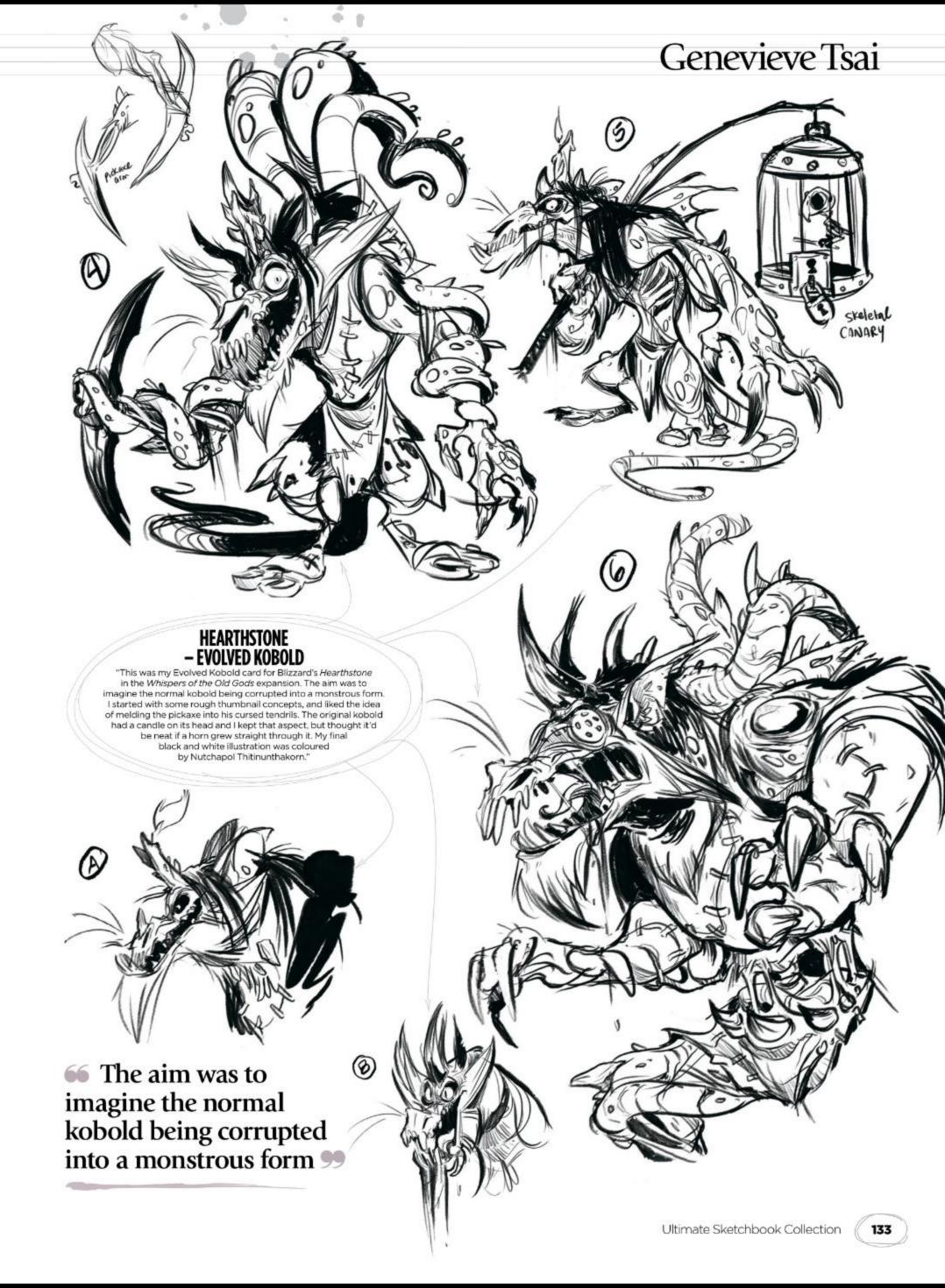


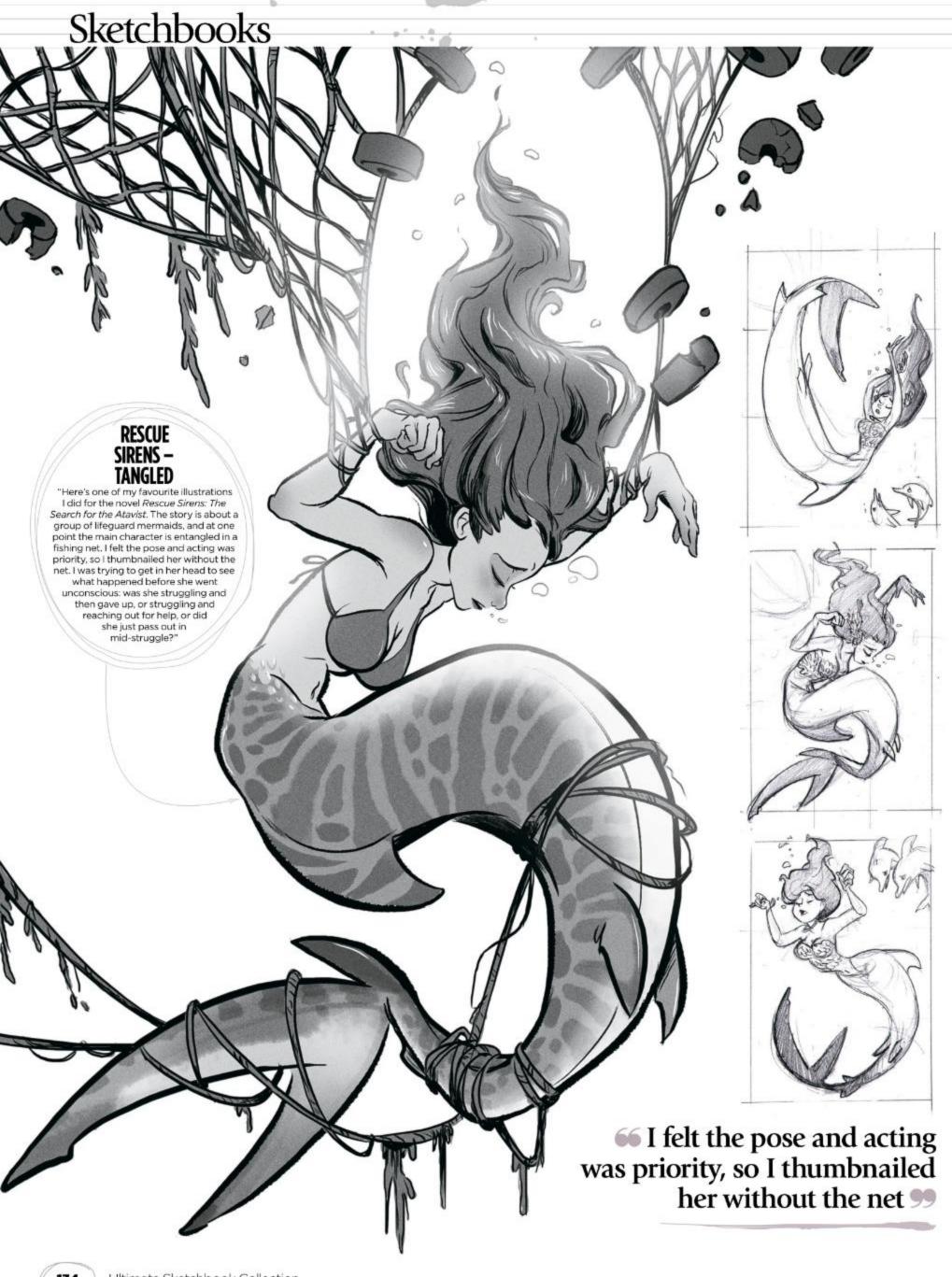












Genevieve Tsai



RESCUE SIRENS — MEET NIM "Another illustration I did for Rescue

Sirens: The Search for the Atavist, introducing the leader of the lifeguard mermaids, Nim. This piece didn't end up in the book. It was used as a concept piece to showcase her personality, design and how she looked when she was wearing her beach rescue uniform."

LEAGUE
OF LEGENDS

- WARWICK & SORAKA

"This was for Riot's League of Legends
art book project, which depicted the
Champions in everyday situations.
I wanted to tell Warwick and Soraka's
lore in a lighthearted way, yet still
maintain the dark twist of him
wanting to cut out
her heart."





LOIS VAN BAARLE

These loose, monochrome sketches are instantly recognisable as the work of the superstar illustrator. Discover the stories behind them...



Lois Van Baarle (Loish) LOCATION: The Netherlands



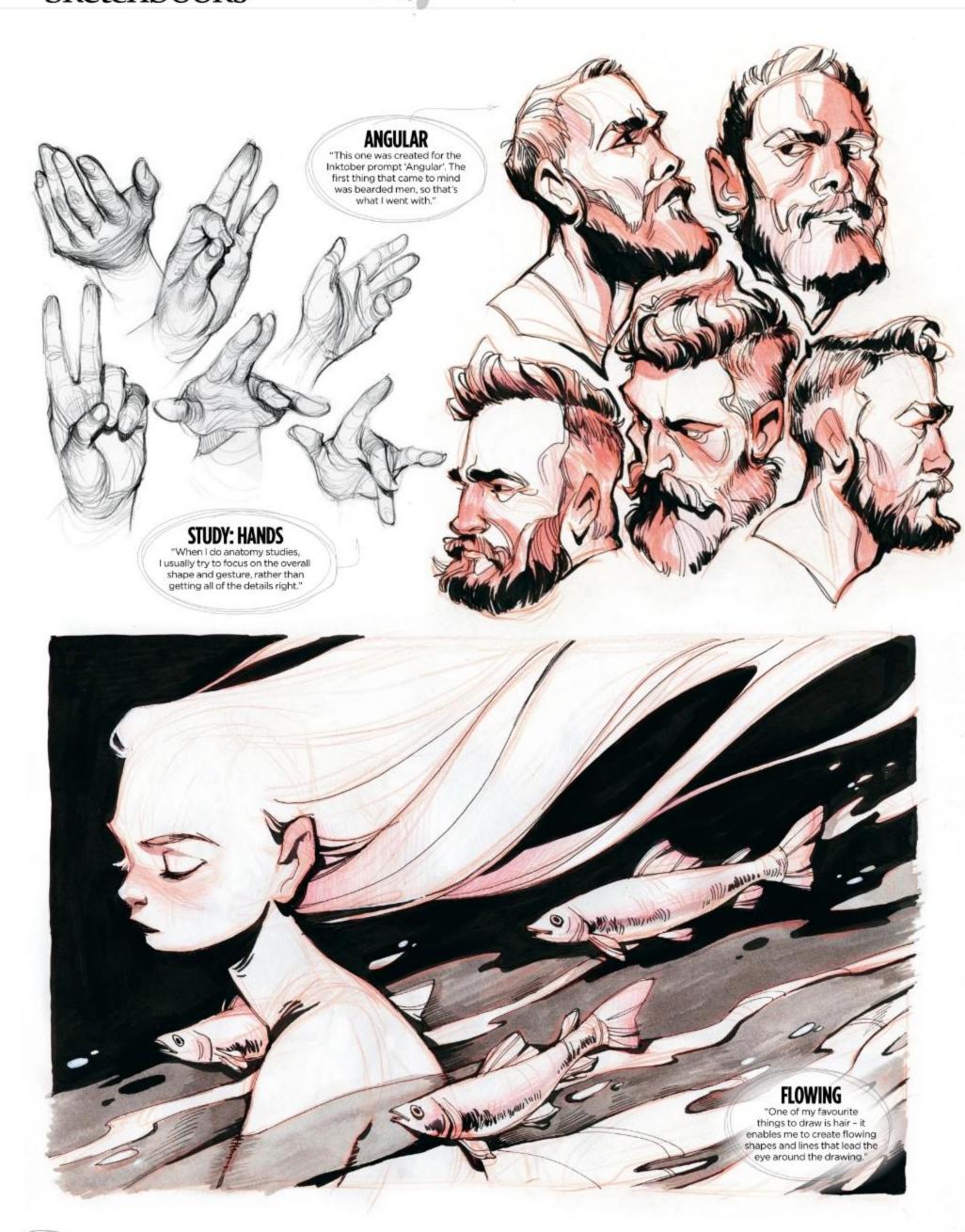
Lois has been drawing her whole life. She currently works as a concept artist and character designer for clients such as LEGO,

Guerrilla Games and Amazon. She recently published her second book, *The Sketchbook of Loish*, the successor to 2016's *The Art of Loish*, both of which were published by 3Dtotal and successfully funded through Kickstarter.

www.loish.net









Sketchbooks 66 My sketchbook pages can be a mix of styles and ideas 🥦 SCORCHED "Ever since I saw a burnt forest on vacation in Canada, I've been drawn to the imagery of a forest that's damaged but regenerating." "This was my take on the Inktober prompt 'Precious'. I thought about magpies and the myth that they like to steal shiny objects. and ideas."



Lois Van Baarle



ELIZA IVANOVA

When not working on animations at Pixar, this artist spends time filling her sketchbook with shamans, cyborgs and simians

PROFILE

Eliza Ivanova



Eliza was born and raised in Sofia, Bulgaria. She was classically trained as a fine artist. After high school, Eliza moved to Los

Angeles to pursue an animation education at Calarts where she graduated in 2010 with a degree in character animation. Eliza was invited to do an internship at Pixar and has been a 3D animator there since. She has made award-winning short films and has a new one in development. www.elizalvanova.com

WINGS

"I did this piece as a tutorial for a short story. I had to depict the moment a woman realises she's going through a transformation that's out of this world, which was her gaining a pair of wings. It was a piece about anguish mixed with awe."

CATCH OF THE DAY

"One of the cities I grew up in was a fishing town and going to the market to pick up the freshest catch of the day was a weekly event. I remember being both repulsed by the smell, but also fascinated by the variety of sea creatures, and the fishermen whose livelihood depended on the sea."





66 I was repulsed by the smell, but also fascinated by the variety of creatures 99



Sketchbooks A little girl, with the help of a mighty crane is able to soar above everything MAJOR MOTOKO "A fan piece for one of my favourite animated films, Ghost in the Shell." 144 Ultimate Sketchbook Collection









CHANTAL HOREIS

Insects, gaming and aliens - in fact, almost everything she sees - provide inspiration for the concept artist and illustrator's sketchbook

Artist

Chantal Horeis

LOCATION: Germany



Chantal works as a concept artist and illustrator in the video game industry. She trained as a fine artist and likes to rital and traditional modia.

combine digital and traditional media such as pencil and watercolours to create mysterious, fantastical creatures and tell their stories. www.chantalhoreis.de



Chantal Horeis



AND SUDDENLY I
BEGAN TO SEE YOU

"I usually start with a very hard pencil,
so that my lines are light and I can make
changes where needed. After that
I use a medium-soft pencil and finish
with a very soft one to go as dark
as needed. I also switch
softness back and forth
in the process." in the process."

WISE, WICKED, BEAUTIFUL "A page from my sketchbook. I remember it was one of my first drawings. I dared to use my pencils to their full potential and went really dark in some areas."



a character created as part of a story that I still want to realise in some form. She's a ghost hunter who, ironically, finds herself haunted by a spirit that takes possession of people to reach her.

66 To me it's important not to overpaint the texture of the traditional base 99

DON'T YOU DARE

"One of my first attempts to use my pencil drawings as a foundation to create a coloured piece in Photoshop. To me it's important not to overpaint the texture of the traditional base during the process."



Chantal Horeis







GIORGIO BARONI

Insects, gaming and aliens - in fact, almost everything she sees - provide inspiration for the concept artist and illustrator's sketchbook

Artist

Giorgio Baroni



After working for 10 years as a children's book illustrator, Giorgio switched fields and

became a character designer for any kind of game: tabletop, cards, miniatures, action figures, video games and even something for the film industry. Some of his clients include CMON, Modiphius, Paizo Publishing, John Wick Presents, Sparkypants Studio and Blur Studio. He loves to study objects from the past, and constantly marvels at how differently things were designed just a few decade ago. They inspire him in his sci-fi designs.

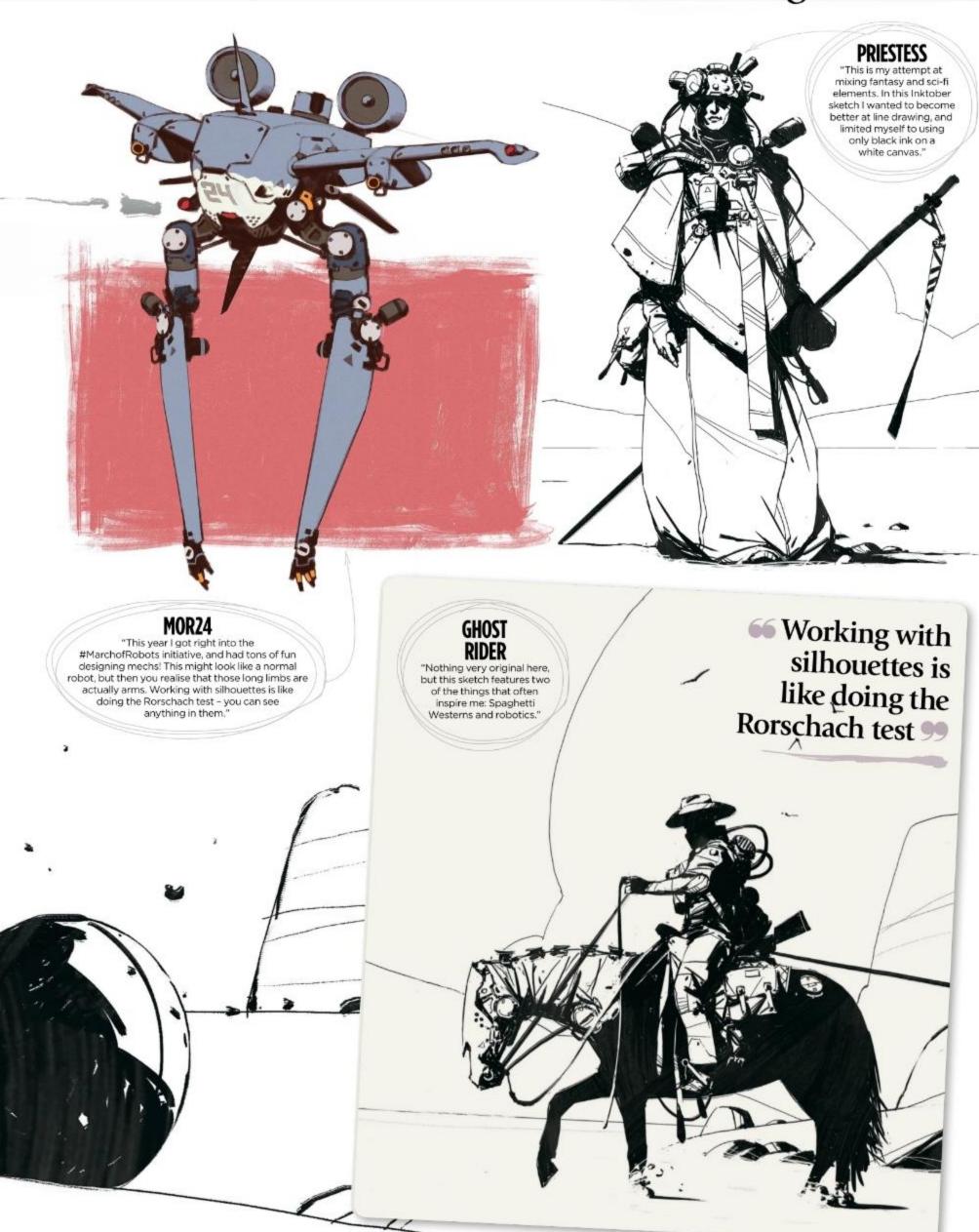
www.artstation.com/giorgiobaroni

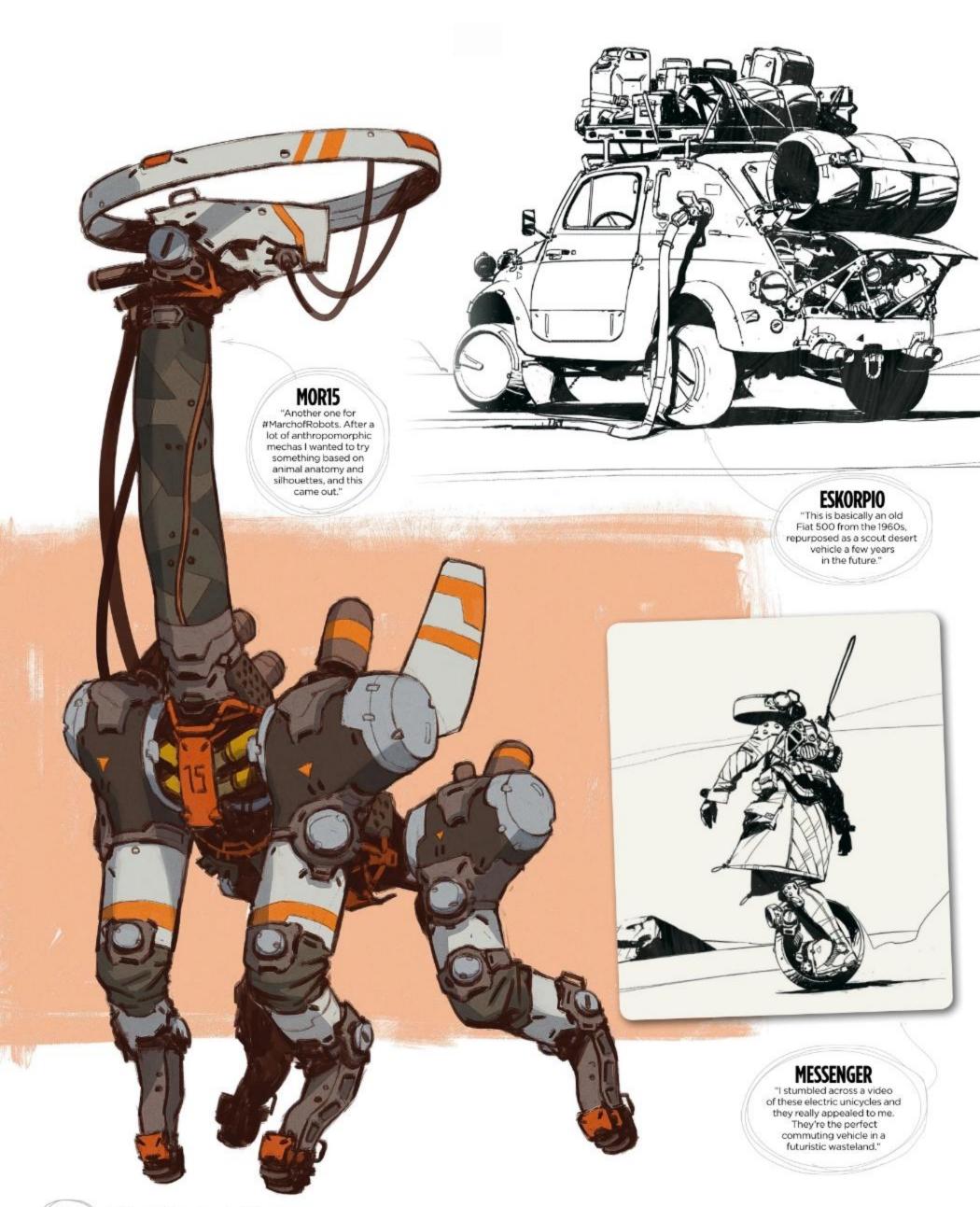
WASTELAND WANDERERS

"My sci-fi version of an old tractor one that was in use almost a century ago. I love taking old machines and their design principles and then thinking what they might look like in the future."



Giorgio Baroni

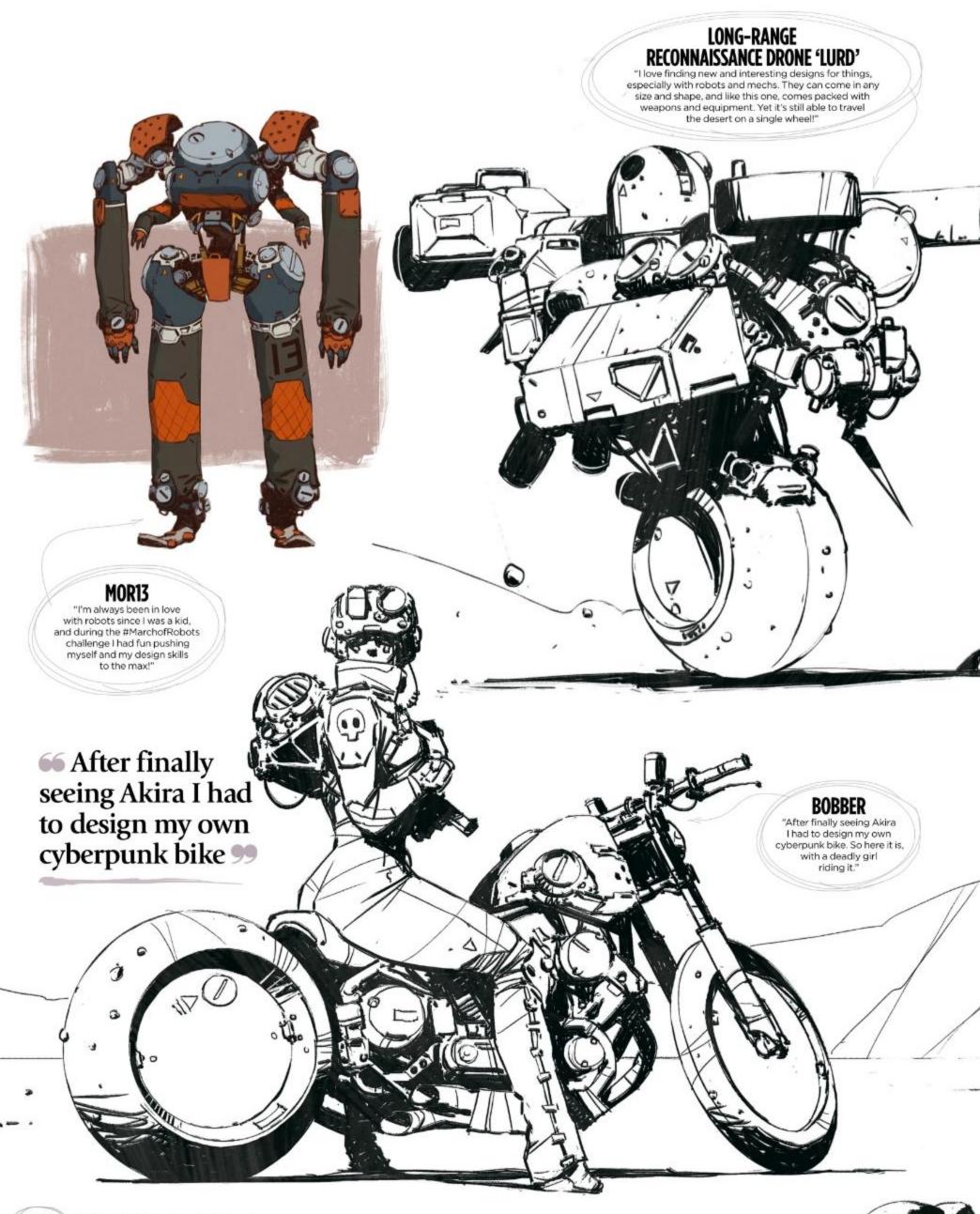




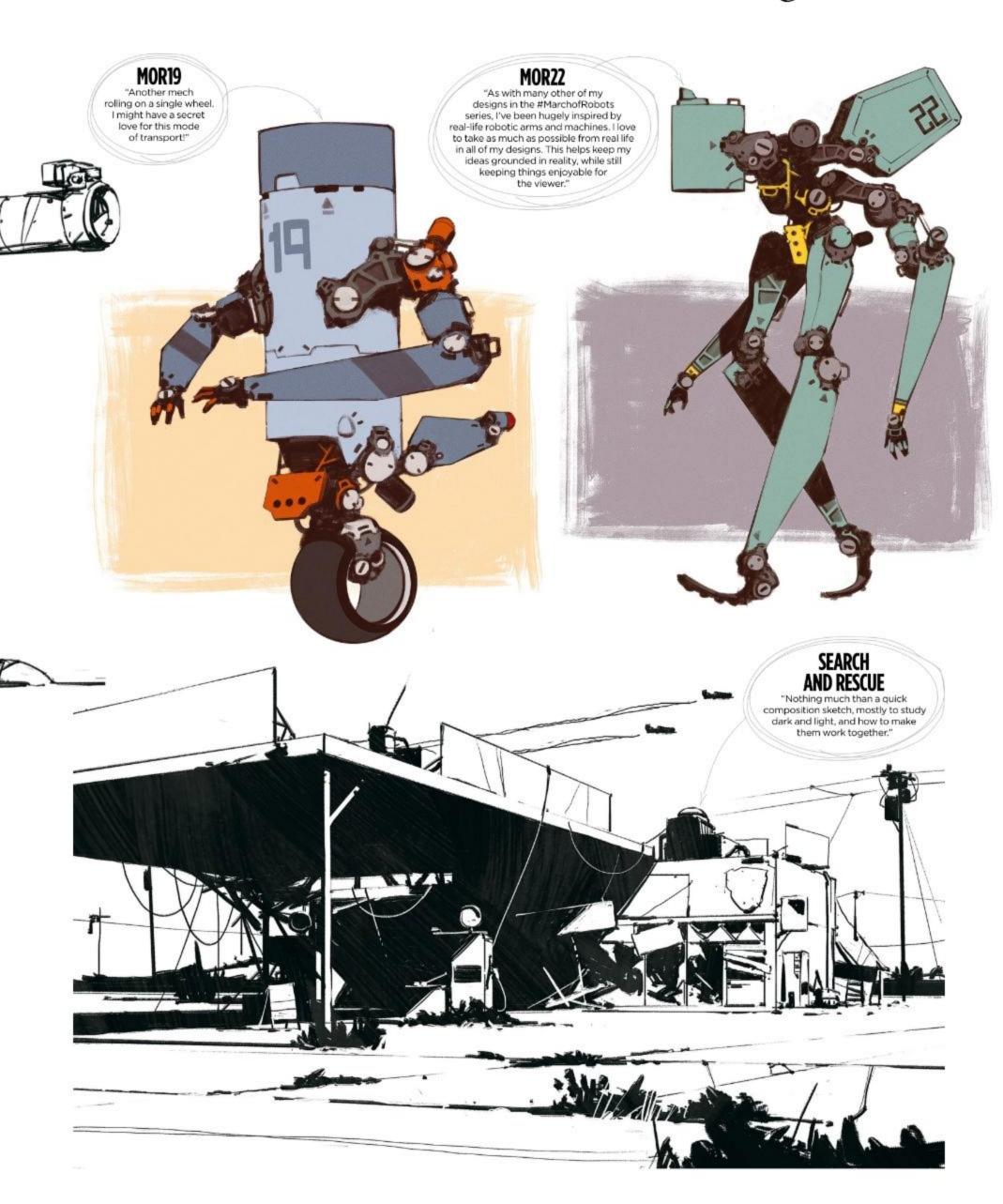
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Giorgio Baroni





Giorgio Baroni



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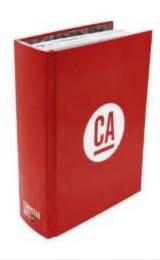
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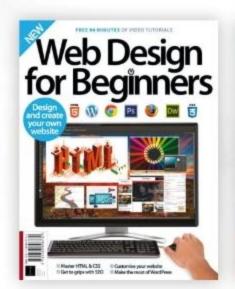








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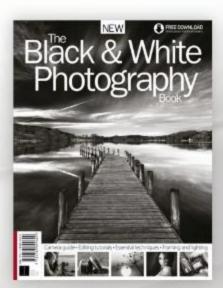


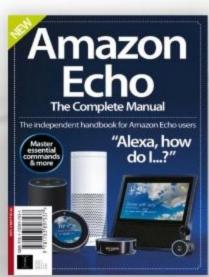




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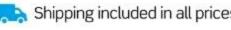
















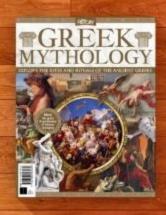


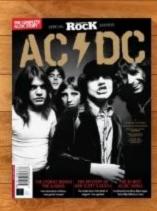


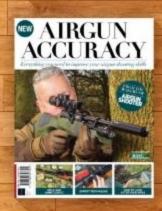


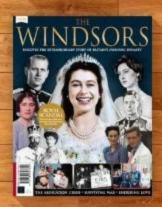
















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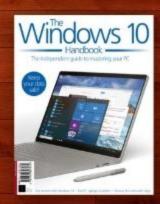


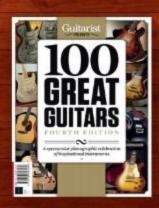














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